NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXVII. No. 22507. Registered at the C.P.O. SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1937 (Postage: China and Japan 1 cents; abroad 10 cents.) TEN CENTS

東京帝國大學法學部研究室

WINIFRED DOROTHY ROBERTS
Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that particulars of all claims against the estate of the above deceased who died at Tsingtao on September 10, 1937, and of all debts due to the same, should be given as soon as possible to the undersigned.

JOHN ROBERTS,
Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company, Limited, Tsingtao.
10200

TUCK TAI CHEN CO.

Special Agents for Buying and Selling all kinds of shares, stock and Government bonds.
Room 526, 4th Floor
Continental Emporium
353 Nanking Road Telephone 94290
10193

AMERICAN PIONEER LINE

M.S. WICHITA

Referring to our notice appearing in the N.C.D.N. October 8, 9 and 10, consignees are hereby informed that arrangements have been concluded whereby all the Shanghai and Shanghai transhipment cargo ex the above vessel will be discharged at HONGKONG instead of Manila.

Kindly apply to Messrs. O. Thoresen & Co., Hongkong, for delivery.

CHINA FOREIGN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
Agents: M. S. WICHITA
10191

METROPOLITAN RENT AGENCY

I, TSE BANG LYNN (凌志麟) hitherto carrying on business at 17 The Bund, Shanghai, as "Metropolitan Rent Agency," hereby give notice that the above business is to be closed forthwith. All claims must be presented to Messrs. Platt, White-Cooper & Co., 83 Peking Road, Shanghai, on or before October 12, 1937; otherwise they will not be recognized.

TSE BANG LYNN

October 5, 1937.

NOTICE

In view of the closure of the business hitherto conducted by Mr. Tse Bang Lynn under the name of "Metropolitan Rent Agency," we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the authority of the said Tse Bang Lynn and Metropolitan Rent Agency to act as our Agents has been cancelled. We hereby also give notice that we are in no way responsible for any claims in respect of the business hitherto conducted by the said Tse Bang Lynn or the said Metropolitan Rent Agency.

METROPOLITAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED,
Shanghai, October 5, 1937.
10094

PEARCE APARTMENTS
393 BOONE ROAD.
11/15 QUINSAN GARDENS
227 QUINSAN ROAD

NOTICE

As it is now possible for furniture and effects to be removed from the above buildings, tenants who do not intend to return to their apartments are asked to make immediate arrangements for all such furniture and effects to be taken out of the buildings, keys to be returned to the management, together with remittances covering back rentals.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.
10096

BROADWAY MANSIONS

NOTICE

As it is now possible for furniture and effects to be removed from Broadway Mansions, tenants who do not intend to return to their apartments are asked to make immediate arrangements for all such furniture and effects to be taken out of the building, keys to be returned to the management, failing this the Company will be compelled to charge rentals on all apartments.

This announcement does not concern returning tenants or Hotel guests.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.
10089

TIFFIN for $1.20
Jimmy's Soup
Beef Stew
Tomato Salad
Home-made Pie
Tea or coffee
at
JIMMY'S, 133 Nanking Road
2806

BLUE RIBBON
GRADE A "TT"
MILK
145 Tunsin Road Telephone 20407
9980

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB

GYMKHANA
at

Columbia Riding School, 470 Great Western Road, on Saturday, October 16, commencing at 3 p.m.

All events open to Members, Lady Members and Honorary Members of the S.P.H.C.

Ponies (Y and Z) must be eligible for Paper hunt Registration.

1. Jumping Competition
2. Ditto—Sections of Four
3. Bareback Steeplechase, teams of two, against time.
4. Musical Chairs (bareback).

Prizes for all events. Entrance fees ($1 per event) must be received by 5 p.m. Friday, 15, by

Marshall Bolton
120 Jinkee Road Telephone 10300

from whom full particulars are available, also from the Riding School.
10197

SHANGHAI JUNIOR GOLF CLUB

NOTICE

All members are welcomed as honorary members of the Central Service Club, 159 Peking Road, during the time of hostilities.

M. BENTON, *Hon. Sec.*,
c/o C. P. & F. Coy.,
220 Szechuen Road
10149

PALACE CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Re-opening October 15
Mornings only, 9 a.m.—12.30 noon.
Fifth Floor Palace Hotel
2796

JOSEPHO STUDIOS
Photographers
61 Nanking Road (1st Floor) Tel. 12715
937-939 Ave. Joffre Tel. 72387
OPEN AS USUAL
10192

NOTICE

Mrs. A. F. MAXIMOFF,
(Ladies Dressmaker)
has the pleasure to inform her esteemed lady customers that she has returned and resumed her practice at a new address:
408 MAJESTIC APARTMENT,
Telephone 37978
2670

A Household Name:
MARCHANTS
The whisky your friends will always be pleased to drink
Agents
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
9977

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LUCERNE DAIRY FARM
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PURE HOME MADE BUTTER
Guaranteed free of colouring, flavouring, preservatives, etc. As the quantity is limited orders should be placed as early as possible.
PASTEURIZED "GRADE A" PRODUCTS
9975

EWO BEER
Obtainable Everywhere
10082

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(Opposite Metropole Hotel)
In the heart of the Business and Shopping centres
FURNISHED
Single and Double Bedrooms each with Private Bath
Monthly Rates with or without Breakfast

For information and terms Please apply to:
RECEPTION OFFICE
6th Floor
(CATHAY HOTELS LIMITED)
10010

"North-China Daily News"

Audited Circulation Statement
Average number of paid copies sold Daily in September, 1937
10,346
Shanghai 78.4% Outports 21.6%

The following is the circulation statement certified by the Company's auditors for September, 1937.

"The daily average circulation of the 'North-China Daily News' for the month of September, 1937, was ten thousand three hundred and forty-six copies, exclusive of frees and vouchers.

"The geographical distribution was Local, 78.4%, Outports and Foreign, 21.6%."

THOMSON & Co.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.
October 4, 1937.

CRIME IS A SOCIAL COMPLAINT

which can be cured, says a judge. He probably believes in "time," the great healer. Meanwhile insure the contents of your home against Burglary, Housebreaking and Theft.

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
316 Kiangse Road Telephone 10828

CULTY'S MILK
PASTEURISED: GRADE A
SAFE AND PURE
1567 Av. Joffre: Tel. 70126
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BEEF STEW TIFFIN
to-day $1.20 at
JIMMY'S
11 Rue Montauban
2707

Only the best.

People who really enjoy coffee want more than good coffee. They want the best. Lane Crawford's coffee is the best procurable, blended to suit different tastes, freshly roasted and ground —and it tastes like it!

Lane, Crawford & Co. (Prov.), Ltd.
90 NANKING ROAD—Tel. 11934
866 BUBBLING WELL ROAD—Tel. 36218
9974

THE CHENG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at No. 93 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, October 13, 1937 at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended June 30, 1937, declaring a Final Dividend, electing Directors and Auditors and transacting any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from October 8, 1937 to October 13, 1937, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to notify the General Managers promptly of any change of address that may have taken place since the last dividend.

Dividend Warrants for Chinese Shareholders will be retained in our Office and may be had on application at any time during ordinary office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.
Secretaries and General Managers.
93 Canton Road
Shanghai, October 2, 1937. 10025

SUA MANGGIS RUBBER CO., LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Second Interim Dividend on account of the year ending December 31, 1937 of Five Chinese Standard Dollar cents per share payable on October 22, 1937 to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from October 18 to October 22, 1937, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to notify the General Managers promptly of any change of address that may have taken place since the last dividend.

Dividend Warrants for Chinese Shareholders will be retained in our Office and may be had on application at any time during ordinary office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
93 Canton Road
Shanghai, October 8, 1937. 10163

THE KAPAYANG RUBBER ESTATES, CO., LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Second Interim Dividend on account of the year ending December 31, 1937 of Fifty Chinese Standard Dollar cents per share payable on October 22, 1937 to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from October 18 to October 22, 1937, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to notify the General Managers promptly of any change of address that may have taken place since the last dividend.

Dividend Warrants for Chinese Shareholders will be retained in our Office and may be had on application at any time during ordinary office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
93 Canton Road
Shanghai, October 8, 1937. 10162

CALDBECK'S

"GOLD LABEL" BRANDY

A Fine French Brandy of Exceptional Quality

Obtainable from all Compradore Stores

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
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PHILADELPHIA
The Oldest American Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
Founded 1792
Paid-Up Capital, U.S.$12,000,000. Assets, U.S.$112,541,941
Shanghai Branch
2nd Floor, Continental Bank Building, 113 Kiukiang Road
Telephone 12867 (4 lines)

SHANGHAI & HONGKEW WHARF CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Our Town Offices have been removed to
59 PEKING ROAD
where enquiries will be attended to

Telephones have now been installed as follows:—

AT 59 PEKING ROAD
General Office .. .. No. 17815
Superintendent's Office .. .. .. No. 17802

AT HONGKEW WHARF and HUNT'S WHARF
General Office .. .. No. 18437-8
Hongkew Wharf Office .. .. .. No. 18472
Hunt's Wharf Office .. .. No. 16643

AT OLD NINGPO WHARF
Wharf Office .. .. No. 17819

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
10184

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents: CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Regular services are being maintained between the following ports:—

ALL SAILINGS FROM THE FRENCH BUND

SHANGHAI—to Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	*One Sailing Weekly*
SHANGHAI—to Ningpo	*Two Sailings Weekly*
SHANGHAI—to Amoy, Swatow, Hong Kong and Canton with connections to Manila, Bangkok, Singapore and Penang.	*Three Sailings Weekly*
SHANGHAI—to Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	*One Sailing Weekly*
Tientsin, Chefoo, Weihaiwei, Tsingtao — to Hong Kong and Canton	*One Sailing Weekly*
Chinkiang and Nanking—to All River Ports above	*Two Sailings Weekly*

For particulars of freight and passage apply to offices

21-23 French Bund Telephone 82020
9949

"North-China Daily News" Sunday Supplement

PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION

The Series for best "Study of Chinese Life" will close Oct. 21

A Cash Prize of $25 will be given to the amateur sending in the best photograph of this series

Coming Events

OCTOBER
13 Numismatic Soc. of China mtg. 5.30
14 Countess Maritza, Lyceum, 8
16 Countess Maritza, Lyceum, 8
17 Countess Maritza, Lyceum, 8
18 Engineering Society Meeting, 5.30

NOVEMBER
5 State Lottery, 40th Drawing

The charge for items is $1 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

Cholera Cases
Chapei Fires
British Ambassador Departs
Markham Road Fire
Removal of Cargo from Eastern District
Refugees return from Hongkong

Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

Obtainable from Watson's

USED CARS

We have a number of used cars in excellent condition for sale at reasonable prices.

RELIANCE MOTORS
755 Avenue Foch Telephone 70024
10181

LET US RETREAD YOUR OLD TYRES

We have just installed a Modern plant for the retreading of good used tyres under the supervision of a Canadian Tyre expert.

Let us quote you.

FIRST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

BILLS MOTORS
FEDERAL INC., U.S.A.
615 Avenue Foch
Telephone 74400 (6 lines)

FURNISHED flat wanted, 3 rooms, modern apartment building, western district, from November 1 for 6 months or longer. Full particulars to Post Office Box 1524. 10196

SAND bags. For hire apply to Read, Cooper & Company, 650 Szechuen Road, Telephone 18833. 10029

Classified Advertisements continued On Page 10

After a Cycle of Cathay

Whether going on home leave or retiring, your personal and, probably, your business interests in China and especially in Shanghai, will continue.

Letters will be uncertain; news in home papers will be scanty. The cheapest and most effective link will be the weekly copy of the *North-China Herald* Containing all the China news of the *North-China Daily News* and costing, including postage, $2.50 a month.

Send your name and address to the Circulation Department, North-China Herald, 17 The Bund, or Tel. 11055

THE KOTA BAHROE RUBBER ESTATES (1921), LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 20 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, October 22, 1937, at 11.30 a.m. to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the Financial Year ended June 30, 1937, to declare a Dividend, to elect a Director, to elect Auditors and to transact other ordinary business.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from October 18 to October 22, 1937 both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to notify the General Managers promptly of any change of address that may have taken place since the last dividend.

Dividend Warrants for Chinese Shareholders will be retained in our Office and may be had on application at any time during ordinary office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. R. BURKILL & SONS. LTD.
Secretaries and Gen. Managers.
Shanghai, September 29, 1937. 9988

PERMATA RUBBER ESTATE LIMITED
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Second Interim Dividend on account of the year ending October 31, 1937, of 3 Standard Dollar Cents per share payable on October 15, 1937 to shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from October 8 to October 15, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to notify the Secretaries promptly of any change of address that may have taken place since the last dividend.

Dividend Warrants for Chinese Shareholders will be retained in our Office and may be had on application at any time during ordinary office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FROST, BLAND & CO., LTD.
Secretaries.
Shanghai, September 24, 1937. 9974

What the Press Says
of
The Shanghai Directory
(July Edition of the China Hong List)

"The volume is well worth the money asked for it, and it is as handy, neat and accurate a work as it has been our lot to see."—*Shanghai Times.*

"The task of apartment hunting will be reduced to a minimum by perusing the long list of apartment houses contained in the July edition of the Hong List.—*China Press.*

"It has been revised with the care which has become almost a tradition, and is as complete a register of residents, agents, hongs, as mortal man could devise. Its chief claim to popularity is not its compactness, nor its comprehensiveness, but *its reliability.* The volume has been brought up to date, and no business house in the city can afford to be without a copy of "The Shanghai Directory" at hand. The little Red Riding Hood of the Bund publications merits praise, and deservedly gets it."—*The Shipping Review and Shipping and Engineering.*

If you have not yet ordered your copy do so at once.

Price $6; with Map $7

THE PUBLISHERS,
North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd.
17 The Bund

SIMPSON
IODINE SOCKS
Invaluable to Sufferers from Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, 'Flu Colds, Varicose Veins and Bad Legs.
Ladies' or Men's .. .. .. Price $1.50 pair
With Arch-Support .. .. Price $2.95 pair
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

BUSINESS AS USUAL
In Our New Building On 220 Nanking Road
(Opposite Chocolate Shop)

EVANS BOOK COMPANY, LTD.
NEWSAGENTS BOOKSELLERS STATIONERS
STORE HOURS: 8 a.m.-6 p.m.
TELEPHONE 14927
10193

C-S-S

The 19th monthly Drawing of this Society will take place on Friday, the 15th inst., in the Pootung Guild Building, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

There will be one Special Reimbursement of more than $26,000, and twenty-six each of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Reimbursements of $2,000, $300, $200 and $100 respectively.

Those who are interested in profitable savings will please subscribe at an early date.

Bondholders are requested to pay their instalments before the 15th of the month at the following addresses, and those who have changed their addresses and wish our shroff to call for collection are requested to kindly notify us at once.

CENTRAL SAVINGS SOCIETY
HEAD OFFICE: 2 Tientsin Road, Shanghai. Telephone 17249
(corner of Kiangse Road)
LOCAL BRANCH: 609 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai. Telephone 80411
10187

Just Published
THE CHINA
Architects and Builders Compendium
1937
Cloth bound, quarto, 199 pages, illustrated

This indispensable reference volume for the architect or builder contains valuable general information regarding land, property and building as well as technical details as to costs and price lists. A directory of architects and firms with architectural departments and a catalogue of building materials obtainable in Shanghai or represented by Shanghai firms and agencies are also included.

$5 net

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, SHANGHAI
And All Booksellers

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
Head Office: London **Shanghai Office: 4 The Bund**

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,800,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	1,050,000
RESERVE FUND	1,075,000

Branches throughout India, Ceylon, Malaya, Hongkong and Mauritius. Agencies in all principal countries of the world.

Interest allowed in Local Currency Current Account @ 2% p.a.

Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts opened in sterling as well as in local currency. Banking and exchange business of every description transacted. Trusteeships and executorships undertaken.

During the emergency Canton Road Entrance is being used.

"A hit, a very palpable hit."

SHANGHAI'S SCHEMOZZLE

has struck the public fair and square, right in the funny-bone. Orders are being received steadily and sales are mounting fast.

The Press has endorsed this volume as "an extremely acceptable publication," as shown by the following extracts:

"The inimitable Sapajou captures in his cartoons the grave, the comic, the critical and the sympathetic aspects and spirit of this Shanghai war. His drawings are a commentary upon as well as relief to, the strife through which we are passing, and the collection which is here presented is among the best works he has done. . . . IN PARENTHESIS the daily light-hearted and jocular commentary on passing events . . . runs page by page with Sapajou's cartoons to make up a delightful volume. Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin sees and brings out the humourous with a whimsical touch all his own; he can be devastatingly cynical as well as broadly funny and gives us a 'slant' which helps to brighten the dullest day. . . ."—*Shanghai Times.*

"An attractively-bound book containing reprinted cartoons and IN PARENTHESIS columns since the opening of hostilities. . . . The book should prove interesting to many Shanghailanders who have gone through the present trouble and wish to add a touch of humour to their collection of war mementoes."—*China Press.*

. . . an excellent souvenir of the less grim side of unfortunate events through which Shanghai passes. "Shanghai's Schemozzle" shows no dead bodies, no burnt buildings and makes no attempt to impress one with the horror of war, but it does reflect one side of the conflict which will be worth remembering in later years. . . . "Shanghai Schemozzle" is printed on fine paper and the whole makes a very beautiful appearance. . . . Many will agree that the way Sapajou and In Parenthesis observe the war is the sanest way after all.—*Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.*

SHANGHAI'S SCHEMOZZLE
by SAPAJOU
with R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN ("In Parenthesis")
Royal Quarto, 72 pps. Art Cover, Sewn Silk Cord
PRICE THREE DOLLARS

Packed and posted: To America, Europe and Straits	75 cents
Hongkong and Macao	35 cents
China and Japan	15 cents

Obtainable at all bookstores and the publishers

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, LTD.

In Parenthesis

These Victories

THE truth, according to the spokesman, is that the Japanese invaders have suffered repeated reverses in the hands of the Chinese, and at the end of their wits are fabricating false reports nobody except themselves would believe.

There's quite an art in fabricating an untruth which you can believe yourself.

* * *

Care Wanted

"THE Art of Law and Other Essays Juridical and Literary," is the title of a book recenty published locally.

If law is thus going to be allowed to count as an art instead of a science, it is possible that ballet dancers and other such wild fowl will be heard protesting.

* * *

Hurrah!

TOKYO, October 10.—A letter of encouragement and gratitude to the Japanese newspapermen who are covering the hostilities in China will soon be despatched by the Society for the China Problem. Domei learns on good authority.

Nobody ever thinks of encouraging other foreign newspaper correspondents. Just fancy how much better we should all feel if only someone would pat our backs and stroke our fevered brows!

* * *

Correspondence

In Parenthesis

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Dear I.P.—Thanks so much for sending me the credit note for U.B. Beer. I would have asked you to share it with me on my Embankment Building verandah in the next air raid, but as you prefer other things to beer, this might be of assistance.

I.P.'s lost the seat of his pants
And the springs of his watch are worn out
In giving Shanghai
A laugh and a cry
So what about helping him out?

If the pants are too long, send them over to me; and if you get two watches, I'd like the gold one!

SUFFERER.

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

Begins to look as though it's becoming a bit of a racket, doesn't it?—I.P.

* * *

These Martial Courtesies

FROM a Chinese daily report:—

Torrential rain has failed to dampen the spirit of the opposing forces in several isolated points along the southern bank of Wentsaopang.

Now, if the Japanese would only find something nice to say, what a beautiful war this would be?

* * *

Very Many Thanks

IN a review of the recently issued "Shanghai's Schemozzle" the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury," in the course of a series of very agreeable remarks, says:—

"After reading through the whole and looking at the cartoons, many will agree that the way Sapajou and In Parenthesis 'observe the war' is the sanest way after all."

Well, after all! And what we mean to say is this, many years ago Elbert Hubbard published in his very excellent magazine "The Philistine" the following very wise remark:—

"Don't take this world too seriously; you won't get out of it alive, anyhow."

* * *

A Small Request

IN PARENTHESIS has one very small request to make of the opposing commands. Amongst other things he keeps some budgerigars, and as a result of recent casualties, two are left in a somewhat large cage, a lady budgerigar and a gentleman budgerigar. They appear to have been talking things over, for yesterday she got busy effecting a few improvements in her nesting box.

Would it be possible, do the opposing commands think, to take "time off" for a few weeks, so that whatever she is contemplating can be brought to perfection? A little more quietness is necessary!

* * *

The Tale of Cock and Bull

THE "Sydney Sun" which perpetrated the wonderful picture of Shanghai's burning Bund following Black Saturday, is responsible for the following, which appeared early in September:—

Charging into the Japanese guns at Shanghai, the Chinese overwhelmed 60,000 Japanese.

They broke their lines at five places and forced their way to the banks of the Whangpoo River, where they threaten to drive the Japanese across the river.

According to the latest advices from Shanghai it is asserted that the Japanese have been pushed back along a front of 15 miles on a total front of 25 miles.

We shrewdly suspect that both the Chinese and Japanese spokesmen have been keeping something hidden from us.

* * *

A Clean Sweep

THE evacuation of foodstuffs from Hongkew is being carried out so thoroughly that only the other day we saw a lorry loaded with pig iron. That's a nourishing thought, isn't it?

* * *

Of Course

"JAPAN'S activities in China, being of a self-defensive nature, do not form a violation of the Kellogg and the Nine Power Pacts high officials of the Foreign Ministry indicated to-day."—telegram from Tokyo.

It is not generally known that this self-defensive action by Japan was dictated by fear that China was preparing to invade that country.

* * *

Comic Relief

That proclamation by the Japanese Commander-in-Chief convinces IN PARENTHESIS that something is in the wind. He concludes:—

With the close co-operation of the naval forces, the Japanese Expeditionary Force is determined to clear the skies of ominous clouds and I am confident that the day is not so far off when the light of peace will shine again.

Wasn't it Maurice Chevalier who used to sing something about "Standing on top of a rainbow, sweeping the clouds away"?

* * *

Looking Ahead

MR. N. M. Hubbard, president of the U.S. Navy League has been "talkin' wiv his mouf," according to a United Press telegram:—

He painted a lurid picture of Japanese plans of expansion, saying that the Japanese after conquering China would attempt to take the Philippines, Sumatra, the Malayan Peninsula and Hawaii and finally the United States.

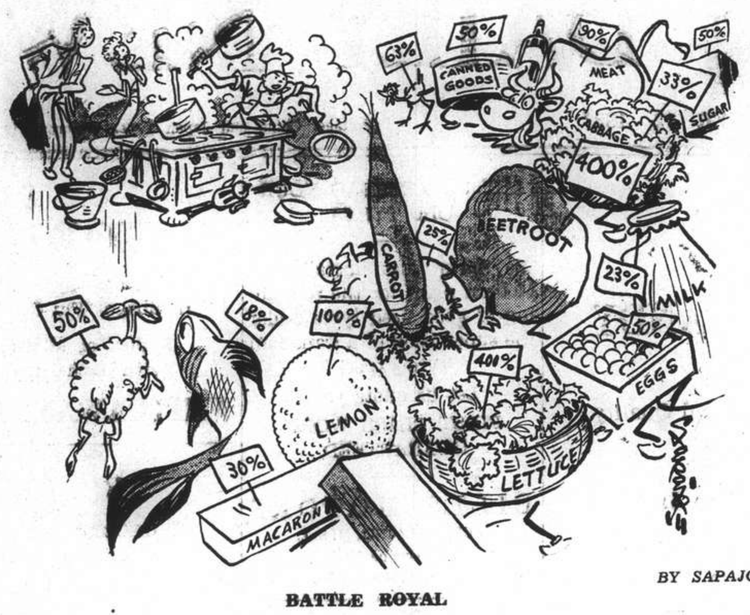
Mr. Hubbard has apparently overlooked the island of Yap.

* * *

The Prodigals

"NEUTRAL observers estimated that the display staged by the Nipponese warships used up at least U.S.$3,000 worth of ammunition."

Just chucking money about, that's what they're doing.



BY SAPAJOU

BATTLE ROYAL

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SHANGHAI'S PLIGHT

An Appeal for Action

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have no wish to be considered an alarmist, but would like to avail myself of the courtesy of your correspondence columns to sound a note of warning to the people of Shanghai. Although there are many indications that the International Settlement, at least south of the Soochow Creek, and the French Concession are once more approaching normal, with evacuees beginning to return, various places of amusement opening up again and more shops resuming business, it would be a great mistake for the community to be lulled into a false sense of security. Shanghai is in a very grave situation, just as grave if not graver than that existing in the early days of the hostilities in this area. I am not thinking so much of the danger of the International Settlement and French Concession becoming the actual battle ground of the contending Chinese and Japanese forces, although that danger remains so long as the fighting continues to take place on the borders of these sections of the city. I am thinking of the present and future economic danger in which Shanghai has been placed by this unreasonable and utterly useless war—the danger of Shanghai's literally dying on its feet.

The present recovery is at best only a slight swing back from the chaos and paralysis produced by the suddenness and the appalling nature of the bombing catastrophes of the first few days of hostilities. At the moment Shanghai business men are subsisting by the proverbial "taking in of each other's washing." Certain stocks of commodities and articles are on hand, and are being disposed of to members of the community who require them at ever increasing prices, but, as far as I have been able to ascertain, there is no real business. Imports and exports, upon which the economic life of Shanghai is based, have been almost completely stopped. Practically nothing is coming in to replace the stocks of life-necessities for local consumption, nothing is coming in from abroad to trans-ship up country to interior markets and nothing is coming in from the interior to export to foreign countries. This means death by stagnation to the economic interests upon which this city's very existence depends. So much for the present.

The future offers a picture no less gloomy. It is generally conceded that business interests in Shanghai might be able to hold out under present conditions to the end of the year, but no longer. At present, however, there are no prospects that these conditions will have changed materially by that time. On the contrary, there are many indications that, unless something is done to prevent it, conditions will be prolonged well into the coming year, possibly even for a couple of years. No purely Shanghai business concern, large or small, can survive such a contingency, although big European and American companies which maintain only a branch in this city could, of course, close down for the time being and open up again a year or so hence.

As Shanghai is situated, a local victory to the Japanese forces and the removal of hostilities well to the westward of this area would not improve matters, since there would still be no possibility of any produce or commodities coming in from the interior for export and no prospect of sending imported goods into the interior even if such goods could be brought into the port from abroad. If the Japanese were to gain a complete victory over China and some kind of peace agreement were to be made, the only business and commercial interests that might benefit from this would be Japanese, since Japan would undoubtedly retain the area between the Soochow Creek and the mouth of the Whangpoo, and so would be in a position to throttle the trade of the nationals of all other countries, a position of which it is inconceivable, in the light of her previous actions elsewhere, she would fail to take advantage. There might be some hope of Shanghai's making a reasonably rapid recovery if China were to win an early and decisive victory, a contingency which, while by no means out of the range of possibility, does not seem likely if Japan is to be allowed by the other World Powers the free hand in China she has enjoyed up to the present.

While it must be admitted that on the face of it the situation looks about as bad as it could be, I for one do not believe it is as hopeless as it appears. I believe that by a united and determined effort on the part of all Shanghai citizens, both foreign and Chinese, to stir up the Foreign Powers to intervene effectively to put a stop to this insensate war being waged against China by Japan, or, failing that, at least to have Japanese forces withdrawn from the Shanghai area and to establish a neutral zone round this city, Shanghai could be saved from the ruin now facing it. No doubt other means toward the same end can also be suggested by close students of the situation.

At the moment, however, it would appear that Shanghai business men and merchants have been stunned by the catastrophe that has befallen them into a state of inertia and are supinely awaiting the final stages of that catastrophe. Perhaps it would be fairer to say that they are trying to carry on and patiently hoping that something may turn up to save them from their impending doom. This appears to me to be an altogether unsound attitude, and one which will get us nowhere.

I would like to suggest that, before we abandon ourselves completely to such an attitude, we should make the determined effort mentioned above. The first step would be to call a mass meeting of all Shanghai business men, foreign and Chinese, to be held at some such place as the Grand Theatre, with a view to appointing leaders, deciding upon a common policy and raising the necessary funds to put in motion the machinery for rousing the Governments of the nationals involved to action. I would most earnestly recommend the calling of such a meeting without further delay. Although the League of Nations has pronounced Japan the aggressor and the United States Government has officially condemned Japan as a violator of treaties and obligations, it will probably be some time before the World Powers get under way with any effective methods of bringing pressure to bear upon Japan to cease her present activities. What Shanghai most urgently needs is prompt action. The Governments of the various countries whose nationals here are being more surely ruined with each day's continuance of the present situation must be urged to act at once. Shanghai cannot survive a protracted period of negotiations. Incidentally, the present is probably a most opportune time for making an appeal for prompt action.

I feel sure that there are not wanting men in Shanghai who will undertake to arrange the necessary details for the holding of a mass meeting, and it may be that they would be willing to offer their services through the medium of your journal, or communicate direct with the undersigned.

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY.

Shanghai, Oct. 8.

THE COUNTRY HOSPITAL

A Patient's Tribute

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I beg to crave space in your columns respecting the "Country Hospital" where I have been for the past few days it being the very first hospital where I have ever been a patient or even ever required hospital nursing and attention.

I am agreeably surprised with the whole outfit namely: courtesy, service, medical attention, sanitary arrangements and conditions, quietness, general efficiency, food requirements and many other little matters which go to make the ideal comfortable place for sick and ailing people.

The courtesy I received from all was marvellous both from the foreign as well as the Chinese nurses; the medical attention a very important matter, was all that could be desired including my own visiting doctor; the sanitary arrangements were all first-class, and with the all-round general efficiency of the whole staff and the quietness of its immediate surroundings I felt it has all gone towards the speedy recovery which enabled me to leave the hospital in such a short period.

The food supplied was simply grand and of a very high order both as regards its quality and also conforming obviously to a very high standard of preparation and cooking by a most expert and experienced cook—this latter qualification is all important to the well being of sickly people.

I write this due praise for the benefit of all residents, and also for those of other parts who may not exactly know what our "Country Hospital," means for interested people, especially those residents of other ports in the Far East.

A SCOTSMAN.

Shanghai, Oct. 10.

WEI WAH CHEQUES

A Foreigner's Protest

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have carried an account with a Chinese Bank for a number of years and still continue to do so. A day or two ago I had occasion to pay some money into a foreign bank. In exchange for my cheque on themselves the Chinese Bank gave me their own "Cashier's Order" which is payable in what is to-day called "Legal Tender" rather than "Cash."

The Cashier's Order was paid into a leading foreign bank who stamped their receipt "Received for collection without responsibility." At the same time were paid in on another slip cheques from Mr. Whoosit and Mr. Thingummy drawn on foreign banks, these were received without any comment.

No Bank ever accepts any responsibility about the collection of any cheque at any time; why should this foreign bank at this time of crisis take this opportunity of insulting the "Casher's Order" of an important Chinese Bank?

There used to be a proverb about the Heathen Chinese. If there ever was any truth in it, it seems evident that the mantle of this person has fallen on others who carry it off very well.

INDIGNANT.

Shanghai, Oct. 10.

PREDICTIONS IN WAR

An Oracle Interrogated

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I think all will remember that the Japanese military spokesman predicted that the Chinese troops would be forced to withdraw from the Shanghai area before the 15th October and, when the Chinese military spokesman questioned "which year?", antedated the withdrawal to the 10th October, presumably 1937. Casting aside the correctness or incorrectness of his prediction, the Japanese spokesman in being so cocksure certainly gave us the impression that he was viewing the war as a friendly football match which could be postdated or antedated on mutual agreement between the two parties.

Since the Japanese spokesman seemed so sure of the time of Chinese withdrawal, we feel justified to-day in asking whether his prediction has come true. According to our Gregorian calendar, to-day is the 10th October, 1937. The war, however, is no farther away from Shanghai to-day than when it first started. Two months' bitter fighting, which has called forth all that Japan can show in the way of modern equipment, has not got the Japanese troops anywhere. But let us not be hasty. Maybe the Japanese spokesman meant that Chinese withdrawal would take place at 12 o'clock sharp at midnight to-day? This, indeed, we do not at the present moment know yet, as it is only morning-time at the time of writing. Or, may it be that the Japanese have a calendar of their own, just as the Chinese have a Lunar calendar? Whatever the interpretation of his prediction may be, I, for one, see very little likelihood of Chinese withdrawal—not to say to-day, but even, according to his more modest prediction, the 15th October, 1937 (Gregorian Calendar).

The pity is that the Japanese are not in a position to predict anything; the situation is not well in their hands. If the Japanese had been able to predict anything, and by "predict" of course I mean "give a reasonable guess" and not "talk in dreams," the war would not have lasted to this day.

We are fed up with all these meaningless predictions. I demand that there be no more of this, since it is boring enough to cause nausea. And what is more important perhaps to the Japanese, it only makes them ridiculous. The prestige of the Japanese Imperial Army and Navy cannot be maintained by wild boasting anyhow.

"BORED."

Shanghai, Oct. 10.

PREBENDARY STREETER

A Japanese Tribute

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Through your journal, I was surprised to know the extremely unfortunate death of the Prebendary Burnett Hillman Streeter, who had passed away on September 11 in an aeroplane accident.

Permit me to write a few lines in praise of his splendid virtues. On my last visit to Oxford in 1923, I found him very kind to me, although I was then a perfect stranger to him. He was good enough to take me all round the Oxford campus as far as the Rowing House. He kindly explained to me the architectural changes of various buildings there; then he showed me with pride the wonderful Library, where I was introduced to many students of Rhode Scholarship. He took pains to convey to me complete ideas of the actual student life and even invited me to his own table, thereby giving me a rare chance of appreciating the palatable food, both mental and physical.

Indeed, he was a Good Samaritan, embodying the superb qualities of typical English gentlemen. One of my Japanese friends here told me incidentally that the late Canon Streeter was to be made in due course of his career the Chancellor of Oxford University. His death is most lamentable.

I was very happy to see him in Shanghai in 1929; but I was simply shocked to learn of his tragic end.

In Japan, he has many friends, however, who dearly love him and deeply mourn over his untimely death.

JAMES G. SAKAMOTO.

Tokyo, Oct. 2.

MOKANSHAN REFUGEES

Mayor of Hangchow's Letter

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—For the information of the balance of the Mokanshan party and in further recognition of the kindness of the Mayor and Municipal Government of Hangchow may I ask you to give publicity to the following letter from the Mayor of Hangchow.

E. A. BERTHET.

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

My dear Mr. Berthet,

I thank you very much for your kind letter of September 7 and the generous donation of $300 by members of the Mokanshan party. I have the pleasure of forwarding same to the Hangchow Refugee Relief Society with specific instructions that it came from our friends.

Furthermore, I have the Chinese translation of your letter published in all the newspapers in Hangchow for the purpose of showing our people your sympathy towards our civilian war victims.

It is indeed a pleasure to be able to render my services to my friends. However I deem it my duty to help the evacuation party by providing transportation and protection from Mokanshan to Ningpo. I hope before long I can welcome you and others back to our city. I am, Yours faithfully (Sd.) Z. Y. CHOW.

THE REAL OBJECTIVE

"Anti-Social Act"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In your leader "The Real Objective," you reiterated your objection to the application of sanctions against Japan. The reasons, as you stated, are: such a measure would not achieve its purpose, it may invite reprisals, it disturbs the normal operation of international trade, and it is "an anti-social act." In short, you urge for a weak policy which cannot be said to be a cautious one, for you prefer to seek safety for the present and to ignore what is liable to happen to this woeful world; thus you counsel "to use such friendly efforts to remove the causes of clogging, to suspend the process of condemnation, so that with due regard to the dignity and prestiges of both sides, honest attention may be paid to possibilities to solving their perplexities." Honest attention has been and is being paid, but it is of no avail, because Japan refuses to be reasonable.

The real objective, you say, is the speedy restoration of peace. With the welfare of the world in mind and for the sake of future, this objective is not what is most hoped for. It must be realized that if the megalomaniacal ambition of the Japanese militarists were not blasted once for all, the world would have to pay dearly for a peace speedily restored but bound to be short-lived! Further no Chinese would make peace until the warring Japanese have been driven out, and the Japanese would not stop unless it is made impossible for them to carry on. So there is but one way to peace; that is by frustrating the machination of the Japanese militarists, thereby let those sane and well-intentioned statesmen in Japan return to power, then we shall have real peace, not in Asia alone, but in Europe as well. And this we must do it quickly, for if unfortunately Japan succeeds in forming another puppet regime in the north and throws it upon the world *fait accompli*, then everything would be too late! It would then encourage other dictatorial powers to follow, and such a success would only increase Japan's appetite and strengthen her destructive force. And what they (Japan and other dictatorial powers) would do in pursuit of their wild designs upon the world would not be a mere "anti-social act" and would certainly greatly disturb international trade! How then can we stop Japan in time? If there is a better way besides economic non-co-operation, let us have it by all means. But it must be regretfully realized that nothing short of that could bring Japan back to reason. Unless we are willing to face world-wide chaos, all peace-loving nations and we, as individuals, would have to make a firm stand and be prepared "to risk and to sacrifice."

You declare that those who advocate sanctions are only roused by Japanese bombing, the question of which, you say,

is highly controversial and hedged about by technical difficulties. There is no ground for believing that, given the use of the bombing machine China or any other nation would successfully avoid condemnation....

It is true, but it is only seemingly fair in thinking thus. No law or international agreements could be upheld if, in trying to be fair, we excuse those transgressors by putting ourselves in their place and thinking as they do, and in so thinking, lose the real issue. No, we must firmly believe that no civilized nation in this twentieth century would, first of all, use brutal force to gain her objectives. Indeed, every nation desires and has the right to improve itself, but what she desires must be pursued in a peaceful manner without infringing on the rights of others, and could only be honourably attained by using intelligence, never by force or cheating; herein lies the hope for human progress. The old saying "Live and let live" should be the guiding principle of those who are at the helm of state.

Just as false was the statement made by "The Times," which said:

Nothing is more certain than that Japan considered the possibility of sanctions and that she equipped herself as best she could against such a contingency.

In a sense, this is defeatism. This should in no way deter us from taking such a step—since we are convinced that there is no alternative—so long as we believe that we are fighting for humanity and persevere to the end, no nation could afford to be "quarantined" for long; no matter how well Japan has prepared for it, there is always a flaw in a crime.

JUTE HOH.

Shanghai, Oct. 9.

BOMBING ETHICS

How To Stop War

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In reading SHANGHAI-BORN's reply to CHINESE CITIZEN, one is perceived that the author of the said article was writing not without a great deal of prejudice.

The first thing SHANGHAI-BORN suggested is that it would be futile for the Western powers to stop the aerial bombings unless they stop the war. But how to stop the war? Was he suggesting a world-wide economic boycott of Japan?

SHANGHAI-BORN said that

aerial warfare is an essential part of modern hostilities, and the bombings of objectives of military value, such as fortifications of any kind, centres of military operations or supplies, and bases of military operations of any kind, even if situated in urban areas, must be expected.

May I ask SHANGHAI-BORN whether or not the British Ambassadorial Party—which was machine-gunned and bombed on its way from Nanking to Shanghai—the refugee train at Sungkiang, the Nantao South Station full of refugees, the fishing junks off the Kwangtung coast, and the Rubicon village, etc., etc., can be classified as of military value? The actions of the Japanese militarists cannot be explained.

Next, SHANGHAI-BORN referred to the bombings of August 14. May I tell him that the bombings were due to the fact that the bomb rack of the Chinese bomber was damaged by Japanese anti-aircraft guns?

SHANGHAI-BORN then said that the Chinese people, such as the merchants, bankers, traders, and farmers, want peace and added that "as East is fighting East, why not arrange peace." Yes, the Chinese people want peace, but they would rather die than lose their independence. SHANGHAI-BORN immediately continued that "we have it on record, in the foreign press, from reponsible members of the Tokyo government, that Japan does not want to subject the Chinese race and will consider peace at no great loss of prestige or territory to China." Yes, Japan always says she is friendly, but, unfortunately, she is being viewed in the light of her present action in China and her recent past. If Japan really wants peace, let her withdraw her whole army from Chinese soil, and then, if she really have a case against China, let her submit it to a world tribunal or to the League of Nations.

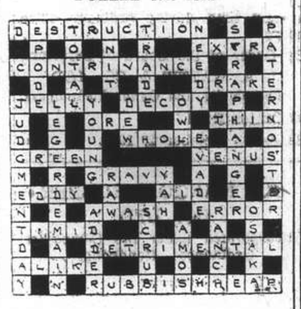
SHANGHAI-BORN further said that the "foreign statesmen and diplomats know that this is a war of East against East." Let me remind him that there is no such a thing as East and West nowadays. With the advent of such inventions as those of telegraphy, wireless telegraphy, the radio, the aeroplane, and the modern steamer, natural boundaries of the world have been obliterated.

In conclusion, I wish to inform SHANGHAI-BORN that in the event of a general exodus of all foreigners from Shanghai, all Chinese will go and join the army, as conditions must then be very bad. After all, instead of fearing for the future safety of the Chinese in Shanghai, SHANGHAI-BORN would do well to worry over the fate of Japan, which is gambling her future in her present action in China.

ANOTHER SHANGHAI-BORN.

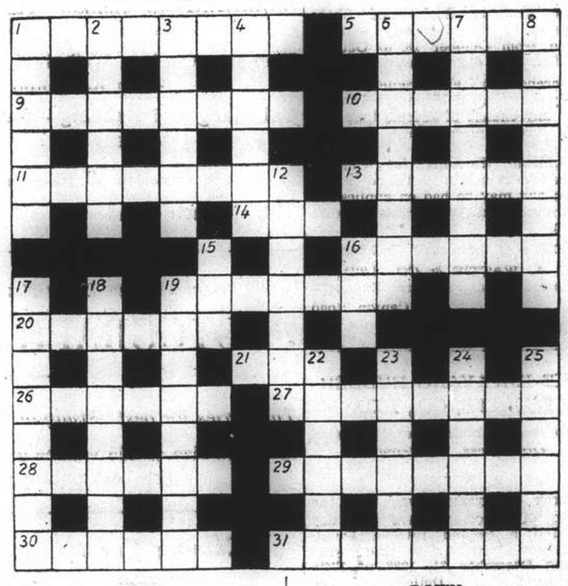
Shanghai, Oct. 10.

SOLUTION OF LONDON PUZZLE No. 1332



LONDON CROSS WORD NO. 1333

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

1 There are many points to be urged against picking blossom from this
5 He is safe from the guns in his dugout
9 Not straight forward, and with calamitous heart
10 May not be shipped for choice but often makes a cargo in two parts
11 Lacking in attention
13 A soldier
14 A mordant cause of divisions
16 A telling phrase that in selling pays
19 The first part is binding, but the whole may loosen anything
20 A work by Scott (two words)
21 If one takes the right line one may induce him to leave his home
26 Epithet for a neat garden perhaps
27 Are the poor this if given coal in winter?
28 A parent gives taking advice for a change
29 This may settle in still waters
30 A score
31 A boy either way about a district of London is found out

DOWN

1 One dimension is more than a number
2 In this state there is no single inhabitant
3 Part of a pen, often
4 A holiday depression?
6 Mabel and Ena are docile when together
7 Perhaps wireless propaganda might lead to the release of its captive
8 Not narrow-minded, but can be made rattle on
12 It may strike one with senseless results
15 An abbreviated military body that might act as on five in it
16 A tie in this gives more than satisfaction
17 Bully
18 One apparently who does not worry about personal appearance
19 There's insincere talk, and what makes for hot air in it, but apparently agreement was reached
22 A moving air
23 A blow to industry
24 This never makes an appearance without cause
25 Very pleased, but behindhand within

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In Main Salesroom—Now On View

To-morrow, Wednesday, October 13, 1937, at 9.30 a.m.

Upholstered double spring couches and arm chairs, carpets, portable gramophones, records, folding prams, blackwood furniture, sideboards, cellarettes, dining tables, dining chairs, wardrobes, dressing tables, chest of drawers, night tables, centre tables, chairs, stools, flower stands, hall stands, writing desks, bookcases, brass and iron bedsteads, mattresses, Salamandre stove, ice chests, etc., also

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THE BOOK PAGE

EARLY JAPANESE WARS

JAPANESE EXPANSION ON THE ASIATIC CONTINENT.—By Yoshi S. Kuno, University of California Press, Berkeley, Cal., $4.00.

In February 1931 the University of California initiated a research into various important matters affecting the development of northeastern Asia. In this extensive plan was included the study of the history of Japanese expansion on the continent of Asia from its origin to the present time. Prof. Yoshi S. Kuno, formerly Chairman of the Department of Oriental Languages in this University, undertook this important task. It will be completed by the publication of three volumes. This first one carries the narrative from the earliest time to the founding of the Tokugawa Shogunate; the second volume, which is almost ready for the press, continues the account to the middle of the 19th century.

The book consists of over 370 pages but the actual narrative or monographic text is comprised of not less than 180 pages covering four chapters. The first dealing with the early national expansion of Japan ending in the 7th century; the second, the national unification and international relations of China, Japan and Korea from the 7th to the 14th centuries; the third, the Dark Age in Japan, piracy, Chinese diplomatic supremacy; and the fourth, national unification of Japan and Asiatic conquest.

The appendices which are so important in themselves that they are given chapter headings and sub-headings are like the main text furnished with copious notes, and it is clear that the author has faithfully endeavoured to adhere to the high standards of accuracy and unbiased presentation of the subject. Japanese, Chinese and Korean documents have been utilized and the key documents have been translated from the originals in the Oriental languages. He introduces his subject with comment which at once links up historical research with present day problems:

> The concomittance of a Chinese empire existing more or less feebly, a Russia expanding eastward, and a Japan carrying on a continental expansion, was bound to bring about a conflict. It came to a head in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) which still remains one of the greatest wars fought between two nations. The end of this conflict is not yet in sight. The advance of Russia on the continent of Asia is a movement of recent centuries, but Japan's desire to expand on the continent, has been manifest again and again for more than 1,000 years. In the early centuries of her national life, Japan frequently came into conflict with China, Korea usually being the victim, until, finally, Korea found herself annexed to Japan. In more recent times, Japan has come into conflict with Russia, and the victim has always been China. It remains to be seen what will be the future course of events in north-eastern Asia.

Expeditions Against Korea

Legend has it that the first Imperial expedition from Japan to the continent of China was directed by the Emperor Chuai who, however, died in battle against the Kumaso tribesmen in Kyushu in the last year of the second century. His place was taken by the Empress Jingo who, it is declared, by divine inspiration had counselled him to leave the Kumaso alone and cross the sea to invade Korea. When his death came as a direct consequence of his ignoring her advice the Empress Jingo, who was about to become a mother, decided to invade Korea in person. At the head of her forces she completely conquered the King of Shinra who surrendered without a battle. That was in September, 200 A.D.

In December she returned in triumph to Japan and the posthumous son of her Emperor was born on the day of her landing. Prof. Kuno points out that this romantic episode is largely based on legend and he has to take it for granted for reasons which he gives that her conquest of Korea is fiction, but he points out that unimpeachable records in Korean histories establish the fact that before and after her time numerous Japanese invasions of the Korean kingdom occurred between 50 B.C. and 500 A.D.:

> In the latter part of the nineteenth century, Chinese government authorities excavated a large stone monument near the border line of Korea and Manchuria. This monument proved to be one that had been erected in honour of a famous king of Korea about 1,500 years before. The inscriptions on this monument shed light on many disputed historical events; for example, in one inscription it is stated that Japan had reduced both Shinra and Kudara to tributary states.

By the early part of the 5th century Japan established her suzerainty over Shinra and Kudara. By the seventh century China, Japan and Korea completed their national unification and reorganization as a result of the rise of the great Tang Dynasty in China:

> For 200 years, beginning in the fifth century, China was in chaos resulting from a series of domestic and foreign wars. On many occasions, the wild tribes of the north and internal rebel bands established kingdoms in China, thus dividing her into several independent states. National unification was finally effected by the Sui dynasty in 589, but unfortunately it was short-lived. In 618 the great House of Tang arose. China entered upon a new national existence and soon became the greatest intellectual, military and political centre in the Orient. The Tang Government was recognized by all the surrounding nations, and its superiority was respected. This rise of the Tang in China had immediate effects upon Japan and Korea.

First Envoy to China

In 607 Japan sent her first envoy to China on an equal footing:

> ...after Japan had entered the Period of the Imitation of China and of Things Chinese, she abandoned this assumption of equality, discontinued the use in state papers of the title "Emperor" for the ruler of Japan, and gave full recognition to the supremacy of China. She even depended solely upon China's example in her attempt to develop as a nation.
>
> Nevertheless, Japan considered that it would be a great national disgrace were a state paper to be written with a humility acceptable to the Tang government; or in the same way as papers sent by tributary nations, such as Korea, in which the title of "Emperor" was given to the ruler of China, and the title of "King" to the ruler of the tributary country. So, making the best of the situation, Japan sent her envoy to China without providing him with any state papers.
>
> China, however, gave the envoys from Japan the same treatment that she extended to envoys from countries ranked as tributary states. Often there were handed to the Japanese envoys Chinese state papers in which the title of "Emperor" was used for the Chinese ruler and that of "King" for the ruler of Japan, with its implication that Japan was a nation tributary to China. The Japanese envoys not only made no objections, they humbly accepted the papers; but, upon returning to Japan, they never presented these papers to the imperial throne. These Chinese state papers, therefore, never became national documents.

Passing over the very full account which Prof. Kuno gives of the Dark Age the reader comes to the last chapter dealing with national unification of Japan arising out of which Hideyoshi once more turns his country's thoughts to the invasion of the continent. His first step was to prepare to tackle Korea:

> Toward the close of 1591, Hideyoshi completed the national mobilization. Without counting those engaged in transportation, commissary, and other manual work, the strength of Hideyoshi's army was 305,000 men. Of the sixteen divisions of his army, the first nine divisions, the total strength of which was 158,700 fighting men, were to proceed to China by way of Korea. Hideyoshi surrounded himself with prominent military leaders and kept with him the seven remaining divisions.
>
> He established his headquarters at Nagoya Hizen, on the northern coast of Kyushu, facing the Korean Channel. The first nine divisions of the army Hideyoshi sent on in charge of their respective commanding generals, but the commanding general of the entire army did not go as commander-in-chief, because he himself planned to cross the water with additional troops whenever the way was opened for the invasion of China by the Japanese forces, and to take command in person.
>
> This was the greatest and strongest army ever mustered in Japan up to the time, but the naval forces consisted only of 9,200 men. The army sailed in March 1592 and landed in the middle of April:
>
> Korea, at the time of the invasion, had enjoyed peace and prosperity for more than 200 years. As a result, she had not only lost all fighting spirit and power, but also, neither her King nor his Court placed any credence in Hideyoshi's threat of invasion. They made absolutely no military preparations, and Hideyoshi's army advanced through Korea as if that country were an open field. His military forces attacked and occupied strategic points and strongholds, one after another, without meeting any considerable resistance.
>
> On April 17, 1592, the tidings of the landing of Japanese troops at Fusan and of their occupation of one of Korea's strongest castles reached the national capital. The Korean King and his Court were terror-stricken. The King raised as large an army as possible by enlisting men from the various provinces, and sent them under Gen. Shen Li, the most distinguished military man in Korea, to check the invasion of the Japanese forces, which were rapidly advancing. After he had left as commander of the hurriedly raised army, the entire population of the capital waited daily for news of victory. Toward evening on April 29, three men on horseback galloped through the main gateway.
>
> They were soon surrounded by government officials and crowds of people, to whom they imparted the information that Shen Li, their commander-in-chief, had been killed and that the entire army had not only been routed but virtually annihilated. This terrible news spread rapidly. The King held a hurried conference with his court and decided to abandon the capital. In the dead of night of that same day, the King left his palace, accompanied by his family and a few of his chief officers.
>
> After great hardship, they finally settled at Pyeng Yang, the ancient capital, which was situated in the northermost part of Korea. After the capital had thus been abandoned, the people rushed into the palace and the government buildings, looting everywhere and starting fires, and the city was soon ruined and reduced to chaos.

Chinese Resistance

So by May 2 the Japanese Army entered the Korean capital and were well received by the population. Hideyoshi planned to occupy Peking and actually to remove the Imperial Court thither from Kyoto, and eventually to establish himself on the whole of the continent of China. He reckoned, however, without the strength of the Chinese powers of resistance and eventually the two countries had to come to an agreement. The southern two-thirds of Korea was to be ceded to Japan and trade privileges were to be allowed by the Emperor one of whose daughters was to be sent to Japan to marry into the ruling house there. Undeterred by his partial success Hideyoshi began a second invasion in January 1597 and the Japanese won a great victory at Ssuchuan. The Chinese forces were completely demoralized but six weeks earlier Hideyoshi had died after a brief illness.

Seven Years' War Ended

In accordance with his wishes, the Japanese forces were withdrawn and in November 1598 the Seven Years' War came to an end:

> In Japan this Seven Years' War is called Ryo-to-Ja-bi ("The Dragon-Head and Snake-tail Campaign") a name which was given it because it began with the grand plan of conquering the Asiatic continent and ended with accomplishing barely anything. The Seven Years' War (the actual duration of the fighting periods was only about three years, although the war was not terminated until the end of seven years) was most destructive. China and Korea suffered greatly from it.
>
> Historians are agreed that toward the close of the war both China and Korea were militarily and financially exhausted and that they had no fighting chance against the Japanese. Only the death of Hideyoshi saved them from inevitable military calamity. Had Hideyoshi lived but a few years longer and continued with the war, though Korea and China might not have been conquered by Japan, their national existence would have come to an end in one way or another through the total exhaustion of their resources.
>
> In fact, only a few years after the close of the Seven Years' War, Nurhachi, of the Aisin Gioro family (he was the Emperor Tai-Tsu of the Ching dynasty and founder of the Manchu dynasty in China) rose in the southeastern part of Manchuria, a district near the northern border of Korea. In 1616, he became a recognized power in Manchuria. In 1621 he defeated the Ming Army and occupied Mukden. In 1625, he completed the founding of the Manchurian empire making Mukden its capital. In 1627, the Manchu army invaded Korea, the Ming Emperor was not able to render any assistance to the dependent state, and the King of Korea therefore sued for peace, doing reverence to the Manchu Emperor as his elder brother.
>
> In 1632, as a result of a second invasion, Korea was completely conquered and reduced to a tributary state of Manchuria. This took place only 34 years after the termination of the Seven Years' War.

Prof. Kuno says that this Seven Years' War was one of the most cruel and unprovoked wars ever witnessed, and he ascribes some of Japan's difficulties in her present day career to memories of this experience of 400 years ago. But on her part Japan greatly benefitted as the war put an end to her own internal troubles and in doing so it did not bring the expected territorial material gains. The new national attitude was developed on peaceful lines so that Japan for about 300 years, beginning in the 17th century, enjoyed a period of prosperity and tranquillity, and it was in the beginning of this year that the Tokugawa Shogunate came into existence.—E.H.

ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE

THE COUNTRYMAN: Vol. XVI No. 1, October 1937: edited and published by J. W. Robertson Scott at Idbury, Kingham, Oxfordshire, 2/6 Quarterly.

For many exiled Britons another period of home-sickness is due, because the October-December quarterly number of the "Countryman" has just arrived. Pictures and paragraphs, all redolent of country life in England, are enough to upset anyone, and when you add a double spread of old country milestones such as every holiday-maker sees without observing, the itch to go and buy a steamship-ticket becomes almost irresistible. That the editor of this almost unique quarterly has caught the eye and fancy of the great ones of the land must be beyond dispute, for it is at least unusual to find two neighbouring contributions from the present and the immediately past Prime Ministers: Mr. Chamberlain is quite naive in his little dissertation concerning *rus in urbe* at No. 10 Downing Street (of all places in the world to observe a pair of nesting titmice) and one wonders, after reading his tale of the country gardener, how many legs a blackbird really has: Lord Baldwin, writing of the days when he was a disappointed young politician, describes an eighteen-mile country walk and gives a catalogue of names which could be expanded into a local guide book. Turning from such well-known stars, it is interesting to see that Mr. Bernard Shaw, becoming perhaps tired of such unstable things as words, has broken out in a new sphere and is producing photographs of considerable merit, original in their construction like all his creations.

Of all the articles in this magazine it would only seem fair to mention specially the series now being written by Margaret Leigh dealing with her struggles on a smallholding on Bodmin Moor where she is a tenant farmer, and to compare her experiences with those of an owner-occupier (Mr. William Downe) who has already met with success on one or more other experimental farms. Anybody who may have even the vaguest ideas of "going back to the land" in any capacity would do well to read the words of wisdom which come from the pens of these two writers.

All the old familiar features dealing with birds and beasts and everything which springs from the soil, are carrying on with splendid vigour, and the little paragraphs describing rural ways and manners are amusing as ever: will anyone who thinks that the English language savours too much of teutonic agglutination try this little sentence in the Norfolk dialect, "If yu du as we du yu oont du as yu du." Altogether delightful.—E.S.W.

ROYAL PRONUNCIATION

ANCIENT EGYPT SPEAKS, A Miracle of "Tongues".—By A. J. Howard Hume, Hons. Certificate in Egyptology, University of Oxford, and Frederic H. Wood, Mus. Doc., Dunelm, Hon. R.C.M. Rider, London. 10/6.

It is true, as Francis Bacon says, that facts often appear incredible only because we are ill-informed and cease to appear marvellous when our knowledge is extended. The facts as stated in this book are very remarkable. An English girl, called for the purpose of the book "Rosemary", living in the North of England, has in the state of a trance given utterance to hundreds of sentences in pure ancient Egyptian which have gone far to solve the problem of the pronunciation of the ancient language of Egypt of about the period of Amenhotep III, 1406-1370 B.C.

Hitherto linguistic research has failed to obtain satisfactory knowledge of the vocalization of ancient Egyptian and it has been the practice in its transcription to use consonants only, the vowel value being to a very large extent arbitrary. The development of Coptic, the vulgar speech of about the 3rd-5th centuries, written in Greek characters supplied some clue to the pronunciation, but the study of Coptic and of the Greek and Egyptian transcription has never succeeded in restoring the word forms of the ancient language.

A Queen's Revelations

The key to old Egyptian, it is claimed, has been supplied through messages said to emanate from the Lady Nona, who is identified in this book as a Babylonian Princess who married Amenhotep III. Nona appears not only to have divulged the secret of ancient Egyptian pronounciation but to have revealed circumstantial evidence of the life and time of the period.

The sentences uttered by the medium Rosemary were phonetically recorded by Dr. F. H. Wood, a well-known North of England musician, and a sound record of Rosemary's trance-communication was taken at the International Institute of Psychical Research under circumstances confirmed by the research officer of that institute.

The Egyptian messages have been transcribed and translated by Mr. Howard Hume, who has devoted five years' work to the examination of the linguistic evidence. He supports his claim as to the authenticity of the language in the messages by a wealth of philological evidence as to grammatical construction, the use of popular terms and figures of speech.

Faith Required

A proper appreciation of this book requires considerable faith in psychic revelation, but the philological results will undoubtedly be subjected to examination by critics who are qualified to express a judgment. The startling facts described and the charm exercised by the unrevealed mystery of ancient Egypt combine to make this book attractive to those who are interested in psychical research. The evidence, however, is not conclusive as to the *bona fides* of the Lady Nona and her identification with the Egyptian Queen, whereas the bold claim that Rosemary herself was contemporary with Nona 3,300 years ago and the theory of reincarnation built upon this claim are somewhat a strain upon the faith of the reader.—J.R.J.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

BRIGHTER ENGLISH, C. E. Eckersley, Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., 2/6.

This little book is a well thought out and carefully chosen collection of reading matter which should make an instant appeal to all teachers of foreign students. Only too frequently their feet are guided along the well-worn paths of the classics, chiefly because the language used is free from slang, idioms and colloquialisms. Very frequently the extracts chosen are as uninteresting as they are literary thus proving of little help to those whose knowledge of English literature is limited. Mr. Eckersley has departed from the beaten track with very happy results. All unusual phrases, or allusions have been carefully annotated at the foot of each page. An added attraction probably its major one is that stories, poems, plays, essays and conversations have been gathered together in one convenient sized volume, and there can be no question as to the excellence of the material chosen. This is a book to be recommended with the utmost confidence.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF ENGLISH POETRY FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS, M. D. Burnett. Longman, Green & Co., Ltd., 3/6.

Miss Burnett has succeeded in compiling "an anthology with a difference." In itself it is a collection taken from or probably inspired by the Golden Treasury, with the addition of some undoubted gems from the modern poets. Miss Burnett has trebled the usefulness of this collection by her careful translation into four languages of certain words which have more than one meaning, thus overcoming the limitations of the dictionary. The excellent biographical notes should prove a blessing to students preparing for examinations. All the salient points are put into a concise form and can easily be memorized. It is a useful publication, deserves to be widely known among teachers of foreign students.—E.M.M.P.

NEW FICTION

"Dancing Ghyll," by E. M. Ward (Methuen, London, 7/6) takes its title from the deep ravine down whose sides flowed the rivulets which plays an important part in the story. Against the towering slopes of Skiddaw in a grim old manor house near Keswick autocratic great-aunt Olga presides over her estate and dictates the procedure of the neighbourhood so far as possible. A feud of long standing with her neighbour, Ireby, complicates the love affair between her great-niece Meg and a new-comer, Roger Rolt, and the flooding of Dancing Beck has its place in a lively tale with an original treatment. Both the descriptions of nature and the characterizations of the unusual actors in the spirited drama are done with sympathy and unforced humour. The tale is distinctly worth while.—R.B.

"Pegasus Yoked"—By Hilda Lewis (Hurst & Blackett, London, 3/6) as a book runs smoothly but Pegasus does not pace well in double harness. Miss Lewis has given away the denouement of her novel by its title but there is plenty of suspense and excitement to keep the reader tense until the last page, indeed the last sentence, is reached. Sergei Asarov, poet by profession, meets Judith, an ambitious young Jewish girl just when the sordidness of her cramped home surroundings contrasted with the glimpses of the life she sees through having won a University scholarship makes her restless and dissatisfied. Her beauty-starved spirit feels it has found a mate in Sergei rather than in her less romantic lover David and she leaves her home to live with the poet. One journeys with her from Whitechapel to Bloomsbury in this story which is told with convincing reality.—R.B.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Mainly About Wolves. Ernest Thompson, (Methuen & Co., Ltd., 8/6). **400 Million Customers,** Carl Crow (Harper Brothers, $3.) **The Countryman,** (Idbury Kingham, 2/6). **Brighter English,** C. E. Eckerley (Longman Green & Co., Ltd., 2/6).

FICTION

The Red Carnation, Augustus Muir (Methuen & Co., Ltd., 3/6). **Sweeter Than Honey,** Arthur Applin (Hurst & Blackett, Ltd., 3/6). **It Began In Eden,** Frances Shelley Wees (Hurst & Blackett Ltd., 3/6.) **Smoke In Her Eyes,** Allene Cortiss (Hutchinson, 7/6).

IMPRISONED HIMSELF FOR 21 YEARS

In Fear of Death He Hid in His Mother's House

Along the main street of the French town of Beaumont a pale-faced, middle-aged man walked toward the police station. Nobody knew him. People turned to stare at his haggard drawn face, states the "Sunday Chronicle." At the police station he declared: "My name is Louis Delcourt. During the war I was a soldier, wounded three times. In 1916 I deserted.

For 21 years I have been hidden in my mother's house, during that time I have not left my room, and now I want to give myself up. The sergeant stared, everyone at Beaumont thought Louis Delcourt dead, the policeman replied, "there is no need to give yourself up, a new law has granted an amnesty to all war deserters, you are free to go." Louis Delcourt fainted.

Back From the Dead

Everywhere Delcourt goes to-day he is greeted as a man returned from the dead. In speaking of those long years in hiding, Delcourt said—he was given eight days leave in 1916, he returned to his native town, but found his home life unhappy. On the day he was due to return to the trenches, he went instead to his mother's house and asked her to hide him. His mother took him to an attic room he had occupied as a small boy; everyone thought Delcourt had returned to the front; his long ordeal had begun.

Nightmare Years

The first years of his self-imprisonment were a nightmare, footfalls awoke him in the night, strange sounds terrified him. In 1919, the name of Louis Delcourt appeared in the lists of the missing. He was afraid to eat much food since suspicion would have been aroused had his mother ordered unusually large supplies.

In 1935 his father died, and to support his mother he began to make toothbrushes. Then she, too, died, and Louis Delcourt had to leave the house for the first time for 21 years. Trembling he went out... to freedom.

UNIVERSITY'S LOSS DEPLORED

Destruction of Tung Chi Stirs Germans

Nanking, Oct. 9.

Great indignation was expressed by the President of the China Institute at Frankfort, Germany, over the destruction of the Tung Chi University by Japanese aeroplanes and naval guns in a recent message to Dr. Chu Chia-hua, chairman of the Sino-German Cultural Association.

The destruction of the Tung Chi University, which has contributed greatly toward the promotion of cultural relations between China and Germany, the message said, was greatly deplored by German educational and cultural circles.

The message further expressed the hope that the destroyed institution of higher learning would be rebuilt before long through the efforts of the educational leaders of the two friendly nations.—Central News.

MORE SPLENDID GIFTS BY LORD NUFFIELD

£300,000 To Oxford Hospital: £100,000 to S. Africa

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Oct. 9.

Lord Nuffield has made a further gift of £300,000 to the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford, to which he has already donated £150,000, for an endowment fund, the income of which will be used for raising the standard of hospital services in Oxford and district.

This follows benefactions totalling £116,000 announced within the last three days by Lord Nuffield, whose gifts now total about £8,500,000.

In making the latest gift, Lord Nuffield expressed the hope that the services of hospitals connected with the Oxford and district joint hospitals board would become models for the whole country.

Lord Nuffield gave £100,000 to Trustees for the development of orthopaedic surgery in South Africa. The Trustees include the Earl of Athlone, formerly Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, and Mr. T. de Water, High Commissioner for the Union in London.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PREMIER'S SON ADMITS TREATY BREACH

Princeton, Oct. 8.

Mr. Fumitaka Konoye, an undergraduate at Princeton University and the son of the Premier of Japan, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, was to-day quoted by the "Daily Princetonian" as admitting Japan had "broken her word in the Kellogg Pact. Some treaties can be kept, others cannot," he stated, "Japan is fighting a war, though undeclared, but she has to fight in China for national interests."—United Press.

ITALIAN TROOPS KILLED IN ABYSSINIA

London, Oct. 8.

Two hundred Italian soldiers are reported to have been killed during mid-September in Abyssinia in an attack on Adowa by natives, "The Times" announced in an article to-day. Guerilla warfare is being pursued all over the country, while agricultural activity is greatly on the decline.—Havas.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTS NEUTRALITY INVOKED

Washington, Oct. 7.

Representative Louis Ludlow, Republican of Indiana, speaking to the Council for the Prevention of War, today said the Neutrality Act should be invoked. The present situation, he said, was positive evidence also that the constitution should be amended to compel a referendum before declaring war.—United Press.

DELAYED-ACTION WAR BLINDNESS

London, Oct. 7.

Fourteen new cases of delayed-action blindness after twenty years, due to the after-effects of poison gas, were admitted last year to Saint Dunstans, where 2,000 war-blinded men are still under care.—Wireless through Reuter.

NEW COMMAND IN U. S. EUROPEAN SQUADRON

Washington, Oct. 9.

Rear-Admiral Henry Lackey will take over the command of the United States European Squadron about December 1, it is announced here today. He will succeed Rear-Admiral A. P. Fairfield.—Reuter.

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PROPOSED PARTIAL CONTENTS:

(1) EVENTS & COMMENTS by the Editor, Mr. Arthur de Carle Sowerby will include the following:
(a) The Destructible and Indestructible
(b) Japan's Task in North China
(c) The Shanghai War Front
(d) Shanghai's Enormous Losses
(e) The Future Security of Shanghai
(f) Japan's Aerial Objectives
(g) The Rising Tide of World Opinion
(h) "Boycott," a Potent but Dangerous Weapon

(1) CHINA'S ANCIENT CULTURE THREATENED
(3) THE SINGSONG BEAUTIES OF NANKING
(4) RURAL LIFE IN SUIYUAN PROVINCE, SCENE OF PRESENT HOSTILITIES
(5) SPORT ON THE SINO-MONGOLIAN FRONTIER
(6) THE COAL SITUATION IN SHANGHAI
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"North-China Daily News" Sunday Supplement

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$25 for the best "Holiday Photograph" received between November 13 and November 23.
$25 for the best "News Photograph" received between November 24 and December 4.

Readers will remember that the "North-China Daily News" ran a similar competition last year, which, judging by the number of entries received, was very popular, and also proved that Shanghai was not lacking in amateur photographers of ability and imagination. This year's competition is different in that the entries have been divided up into groups, which it is thought will make the award of prizes more satisfactory and will also add interest to the competition.

Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish, and for all or any of the six groups. Each entry, however, must be attached to the entry form, which will be found at the foot of the Competition advertisement which will be published every day in the "North-China Daily News" during the period of the competition.

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RULES

1. A prize of $25 will be paid to the amateur sending in the best photograph of each series.
2. Photographs must be taken by the competitor, who must be an amateur, and must not have previously appeared in any other publication.
3. Photographs may be of any size not smaller than 8 square inches and must be unmounted. They may be developed, printed and enlarged by a professional photographer, but must not be touched up, double printed, or otherwise manipulated.
4. Any number may be sent in any one fortnight or every fortnight. The entry form at the foot of the advertisement must be filled in and *must accompany each photograph submitted.* Name or *nom de plume* must be written in pencil on the back of the photograph.
5. The "North-China Daily News" has the right of printing any or every photograph sent in for competition, whether a prize winner or not. No photographs will be returned.
6. The decision of the "North-China Daily News" must be accepted as final. No member of its staff is allowed to compete.
7. Entries must be addressed Photograph Competition, North-China Daily News, 17 The Bund.

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All Announcements in this column are charged at the rate of $3 per insertion.

DEATH

WILSON.—On October 7, 1937, at London, England, PERCY JAMES WILSON, aged 43. Late of Asiatic Petroleum Company, Soochow. x2785

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

ITALY'S DOUBTS

It is permissible to be sceptical of Germany's enthusiasm for the line of policy which Italy seems to be adopting in the Mediterranean. For some time past Herr Hitler's Government has been convinced of the unwisdom of making Spain the battle-ground between Communism and Fascism. Germany has not been unfriendly to the measures which France and Great Britain have taken to suppress submarine piracy in the Mediterranean and Italy's eventual co-operation in that scheme has probably come as a relief to her fellow-partner in the Rome-Berlin axis. Nine powers signed the Nyon anti-piracy agreement, discussion of which was severely kept to technicalities. The resultant plan imposed on two of those powers—France and Great Britain—the obligation to take positive action, the remaining seven Mediterranean countries giving such support as might be comprised by the offer of harbour facilities to the anti-piratical navies. Italy by agreeing to participate in the patrol scheme, with certain reservations, indicated her readiness to co-operate in practical collective action. The claims made by Signor Benito Mussolini at Berlin as a convinced adherent to a policy of peace held out hopes that a further realignment of his country on the side of European stability would gradually develop. On that account the proposal for a tripartite conference to discuss the issue of the withdrawal of volunteers appeared to have attractive possibilities. Although it has been evident that volunteers from more than one European country have been active in Spain, Italy's has been the only Government which has openly, if equivocally, recognized the presence there of military, naval and aerial forces sent there by express official direction. If therefore the Spanish Government were willing to dispense with all foreign volunteers it was felt that Italian agreement for the withdrawal of Italian units from General Franco's troops would greatly clarify the position. Whatever charges may be brought against the Russian Soviet Government it will be recognized that it tactfully considered Italy's susceptibilities when, like Germany, it waived the right to attend the anti-piratical conference at Nyon. It is generally assumed that Russian acquiescence in the withdrawal of volunteers follows automatically from the Spanish Government's announcement. Italy's refusal to discuss the matter except through the unwieldy and so far ineffective Non-Intervention Committee is therefore difficult to justify on purely practical grounds.

If Italian assurances regarding the maintenance of the *status quo* in Spain and the Western Mediterranean have reality there should be no reluctance to discuss with France and Great Britain, as the two powers mainly concerned in that issue, the measures which are essential to the endowment of Spain with the capacity for settling her own internal affairs. It is true that the refusal to participate in the tripartite conference reiterates Italian agreement with the principle of non-intervention, but when Signor Mussolini declares that Italy is determined at all costs to prevent the Bolshevization of Spain, he is obviously hedging that agreement about with what might easily be frustrative reservations. Whether the present Government of Spain is Communist, Anarchist or Bolshevist matters little; controversy on that point might prove to be interminable. The fact remains that for Signor Mussolini's rhetorical purposes, important as they are in the scheme of the state totalitarian, any form of Government which happens not to suit Fascism's book would acquire the disability conveniently given the red label. Therefore the Italian Note, admirably phrased and sweetly reasonable as its text appears to be, is tantamount to a direct refusal, especially as reference of the issue to the Non-Intervention Committee would merely prolong the agony of dissension. Great Britain is wisely reluctant to abandon hope and is prepared apparently to meet Italian wishes by summoning a special meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee for the purpose of testing the validity of Italy's contentions. In thus refraining from any action which might be interpreted provocative, Great Britain is once again underlining her desire to maintain peaceful bases of discussion. Whether Germany would thank anyone for dragging her into the negotiations at this stage is open to doubt, but perhaps even there France and Great Britain might be prepared to meet Italian views. The situation is plainly bristling with anxieties but it would be rash to give it a more portentous description. Signor Mussolini is reported to be calling up certain categories of the army to the colours. It is a move which a dictator can make without necessarily arousing apprehensions such as would accrue from a decision of the same kind in a democratic country. Sometimes initiative seems in diplomatic crises to be specially the prerogative of the dictatorial regime. It is seldom endowed with precision and is liable to the influence of sudden vagaries comparable with those which inspired it.

It is to be feared that Italy's attitude is born of an excessive reliance on the doctrine of prestige—a prestige concerned with the maintenance of various conflicting commitments to which Signor Mussolini considers himself pledged. It is all very well to cite Italian declarations condemning intervention in Spain but when they are compared with easily established actions the process becomes a little bewildering. Italy in the latest Note assures the world that she is "ready with the utmost goodwill to examine all means to render non-intervention effective". That is a most satisfactory and unequivocal pledge and if it can be matched with co-operation on the lines proposed by France and Great Britain it will go far to ease the situation. It would seem that Rome takes insufficient account of the fact that both the French and British Governments have to answer to democratic constitutions. They cannot acquiesce in proposals which, on examination by an alert public opinion, appear to put a premium on delay or obstruction. There are consequently limits to the extent to which diplomatic tolerance can turn a blind eye to what apparently resolves itself into factious evasions however plausibly worded. Signs that this development is nearly reached are discernible. That is why it is becoming increasingly important that this Spanish problem should be reduced to its national proportions without delay. So long as it is involved in international controversies it is bound to acquire dangerous potentialities for the peace of Europe. The impression which the Italian note makes is not unfavourable in so far as it adopts a conciliatory tone, but it is probable that neither Great Britain nor France is prepared indefinitely to wait on honeyed assurances which are too often belied by concrete facts—among them the extraordinary virulence of sporadic outbursts in the state-controlled Italian Press whose peculiar range of vocabulary arouses intense sympathy for Italian diplomatists.

A WELCOME DECISION

In view of the conflict of testimony regarding the reported attack on Chinese fishing junks by Japanese warships it is satisfactory to learn that the British Government has taken steps to institute a formal judicial inquiry. Sir Atholl Macgregor, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, will preside over the Commission. His wide experience and eminence on the bench will command confidence. Sir Atholl, after graduating at Edinburgh University and Lincoln College Oxford was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1908. He took silk in Trinidad and Tobago in 1927, when he was Attorney General of that administration. Earlier he served in Southern Nigeria as Assistant District Commissioner; he was Police Magistrate at Lagos from 1914 to 1922, and afterwards became Crown Counsel and Solicitor General successively to the Government of Nigeria. He was for a short time Attorney-General in Kenya before coming to Hongkong where he has been Chief Justice since 1934.

AFTER THE RAIN

Amid much that is abnormally unlovely in Shanghai just now it is pleasant to point to something which satisfies the sense of beauty. After the rain Jessfield Park is in its glory and it would not be surprising if it became once more a crowded resort for Shanghailanders desiring to get away for a time from the oppressive distractions of the prevalent dislocation of their routine. Undisturbed by the crisis, the officials responsible for the upkeep of Shanghai's finest open space have devoted themselves to the care of its flowers, shrubberies and lawns with all the assiduity demanded at this season of the year. October when the rain has done its worst, is usually a gorgeous month in Shanghai and Jessfield Park does splendid work in maintaining that tradition. It is for Siccawei to say how long the break in the rain will last. Some people hope that it is not merely a break but a definite restoration of the serenity expected from the early autumn. In less than a fortnight the calendar will record the descent of frost. That, in Shanghai's usually pleasant way, means really the arrival of those delightfully crisp sunny days which make amends for the languour of the hot season. In contributing to the tonic thus applied to mind and body, Jessfield Park's magnificent autumn livery renders full service.

A GREAT CLIMBER

With his wife, the late Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman who died in 1925, Dr. William Hunter Workman established many Himalayan records long before some of the present heroes of Everest, Kamet and Kunchenjunga were out of their pinafores. Quaintly enough Dr. Workman took to exploration because ill-health compelled him to abandon his practice as a doctor in Massachusetts. He wandered over Europe, Asia and Africa on a bicycle. Then in 1899 he climbed the volcano of Brumo in Java (11,000 ft.) and that started him off on no less than seven expeditions in the Western Himalayas and Karakoram regions. His highest climb was one of 23,932 ft. in the Karakoram. He was the first to explore the Siachen glacier. He and his wife turned their mountaineering exploits to good account by many lectures before learned societies in Europe and America. They were collaborators in books which have become classics in mountaineering literature. To them both climbers of this generation are under many an obligation. Dr. Workman whose death will be widely regretted had the distinction of being a graduate in arts of Yale and in medicine of Harvard. He also studied at Vienna, Heidelberg and Munich. He was over ninety years of age and thus proved that mountaineering effectively corrected the damage done to his health by his thirteen years' medical practice.

DUBIOUS SYMPATHY

A flamboyant resolution passed in Tokyo on Oct. 10 by a body calling itself the India Independence League has ascribed to "British imperialistic and Russian communistic influence and domination in the Orient" the responsibility for the present Sino-Japanese conflict. The resolution proceeds:—

Whereas true happiness and contentment cannot reign among the peoples of Asia till the British Imperialistic and the Russian Communistic influence and domination in the Orient are completely put an end to,

Whereas both Japan and China, as the natural leaders of Asia, are in duty bound to regenerate and free all Asiatic countries,

Whereas the Sino-Japanese friendship and co-operation are prerequisite for the expulsion of the pernicious British and Russian influence from the Orient and for the complete liberation of Asia,

The India Independence League of Japan and the New Asia Association hereby earnestly request China to cease hostilities immediately, make up with Japan, and present a united front against British Imperialism and Russian Communism, both of which are a great menace to humanity.

The League and the Association further implore Japan to extend her friendly hands to China at once for the attainment of the above-mentioned object.

The League and the Association hereby bring to the notice of the civilized world, and voice a strong protest against, the injustice of the British decision, against the teeth of the opposition of the Indian nationalists, to despatch to China from India two Indian regiments for the protection of British interests.

The League and the Association hereby strongly protest against the interference by the League of Nations, which is nothing but a citadel of British Imperialism, in the Sino-Japanese, or any other Asiatic affairs.

The League and the Association hereby respectfully request all Asiatics and other people who value humanity and justice to oppose with all their might and with every means at their disposal the insidious attempt of Britain and Russia to utilize the Sino-Japanese conflict to curb Japan's power and prestige and defame her before the world.

The meeting at which these amiable views were expressed was presided over by Mr. Rash Bihari Bose and was attended, it is stated, by an unspecified number of nationalist Indian residents. It may be well to recall that the despatch of the two Indian regiments mentioned was expressly ordered for the purpose of protecting Indian interests in Hongkong and, so far from being opposed by Indian leaders, it actually had the considered support of the Congress Party chiefs in the Indian Legislative Assembly, the Congress Party being as everyone knows the presently dominant political party in six out of the eleven provinces of India. It may also be appropriate to state that Mr. Rash Bihari Bose, now a naturalized Japanese subject, was formerly in the employ of the Indian Government in the Forest Office at Dehra Dun and made good his escape from India because he was wanted by the police for participation in the conspiracy which resulted in the wounding of the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, when His Excellency was making the first state entry into Delhi as the capital of India. Assessment of the value of this precious resolution can be readily made with these facts in mind.

KEEPING COMMERCE GOING

The unobtrusive manner in which the coastal steamers are keeping open the sea routes between various places in China and are stimulating the morale of commerce is evident to anyone who reads the daily accounts of the arrivals and departures here. The Shanghailander is too well acquainted with the habits of them who go down to the sea in ships to lack appreciation of the services which the local mercantile marine is thus rendering to the community. It is desirable, however, that the companies which are administering these lines and, especially, the personnel of the vessels concerned should have some explicit assurance on that point. These are not normal times as every business man in Shanghai has ruefully to acknowledge. The effort required to bring in these ships, to take them from port to port, to cope with demands for cargo space, to handle unexpectedly importunate passenger traffic and to pretend that the impish combination of weather, warfare, human eccentricity and international emergency requires merely a gallant gesture from the bridge to defeat, has to be studied to be fully understood in all its bearings. When, as is reported to-day, a hard-worked ship insists that Shanghai can do without bananas, takes the Royal Navy to witness the truth of that assertion and yet finds that ingenuity has converted her deck into a banana-covered expanse, it will be agreed that seamanship and navigation do not cover all the responsibilities of the mariner's life nowadays. Nor should it be forgotten that when a ship has reached the goal of one of these variegated journeys, she has precious little time for that process known as "turning round". For that schedule has to be kept, however much it be interrupted between port and port. The tribute due to such resourcefulness cannot be warmly enough paid.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF OCTOBER 12, 1877

In the Peking "Gazette" of September 29, the Governor of Kweichow reports the result of a trial held in a case of riotous conduct on the part of certain candidates at the provincial examination. The unruly character of these gentry is proverbial, and we had recently, at Wuchang, an instance of what blackguardism they are occasionally capable. The trouble at Kweiyang arose from a man named Hwa Kiaji trying to push into the Hall out of turn, and becoming so riotous and abusive, when checked by the sentry, that he had to be arrested; whereupon his comrades forced their way into the guardhouse, and proceeded apparently to wreck the place. The chief culprit is sentenced to 100 blows and banishment for three years, and the others are to be deprived of their degrees. The "Gazette" of October 3, contains a decree commanding a sum of Tls. 400,000 to be provided, one-half from the funds of the Board of Revenue, and the remainder by Li Hung-chang, toward the relief of distress in the provinces of Shansi and Honan. Seventy per cent. of the amount is to go to the first-named province. Private letters from Tientsin state that "the distress is not likely to be felt so keenly in Chihli or Shantung as in Shansi and that the Chinese expect to be able to meet the emergency so far as the first two provinces are concerned, but in Shansi the suffering already is terrible and it will probably be still worse."

THE WEATHER

The temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai, for 24 hours ending 7 p.m.

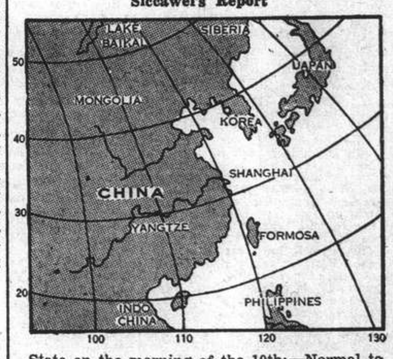
Yesterday	Min.	66.5	Max.	80.5
Same date, 1936	Min.	64.0	Max.	80.0

Rainfall .15

Siccawei Recording:—

Yesterday	Min.	65.8	Max.	84.9
Same date, 1936	Min.	58.6	Max.	81.1

Siccawei's Report



State on the morning of the 10th:—Normal to rather low and unsteady pressure over China and Korea: high to steady over Japan. Depression crossing Chekiang east-north-eastward. Typhoon to the north-west of Palau moving west-north-westward. Northerly to easterly winds along the China Coast. Rainy in our regions: cloudy and rather fine weather elsewhere in China.

State on the morning of the 11th:—Overcast weather. Easterly breezes. Normal and steady pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy and colder weather with fresh north-westerly to northerly winds and showers around Shantung. Cloudy but still variable with westerly to northerly winds over our regions: with unsteady winds over the Eastern Sea and Formosa. The typhoon over the Pacific is apparently continuing north-west by west.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Lester Chinese Hospital.—From	
Atkinson & Dallas	$25.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. M. Johnson	$15.00
Sister R. Paul	$15.75
Dr. H. G. Earle	$100.00
Holland-China Trading Co.	$10.00
Chang Kuei Hung	$20.00
Rev. M. S. Bates and Friends	$75.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bond	$25.00
Columbia Country Club	$50.00
General Chen Chi Tang	$500.00
Mr. and Mrs. Findlay Andrew	$50.00
Anonymous Chinese Friends	$52.00
Dr. R. C. Robertson	$200.00
Women's Auxiliary Lester Chinese Hospital Emergency Cupboard.—From	
C. V. Starr	$100.00
Miss Vander Starr	$50.00
E. B. McGher	$50.00
Chinese Refugee Fund.—From S.P.C. and W.D.P.C. Stores Staffs in memory of R. W. Dudley.	$13.00

JAPANESE SAY BIG OFFENSIVE HAS BEEN LAUNCHED

Serious Fighting in Wentsaopang Creek Sector: Rival Claims Conflicting

MANY PLANES BOMB CHINESE LINES

THE big Japanese offensive in the Shanghai area has begun. This much was intimated yesterday by the Japanese military spokesman in reply to criticisms which appear to have been made in the American press that the Japanese army was "no good." Whereas no definite information from the Liuhang-Lotien area was available yesterday evening, the spokesman said that, weather permitting, an advance now would only be a matter of days.

Rainy weather, he admitted, had held up the Japanese activities. The area on which the operations had to be carried out did not lend itself to unified activity, with the ground under water and intersected by many creeks. Furthermore, as the Chinese had their backs to the Settlement, as if against a wall, the Japanese army could not act as it would under other conditions.

Yesterday's local war activity was chiefly marked by aerial bombing, which began in the afternoon and continued until sun-down. In addition a heavy artillery bombardment could be observed in the direction of the Wentsaopang Creek front, shell-bursts in large numbers being clearly visible from the Settlement, while aeroplanes frequently flew over and added the black burst of their bombs to the white explosions of the guns.

In addition to numerous air raids over the Kiangwan and Patsuchiao fronts, and occasional bomb-droppings in the North Station area, Japanese planes raided behind the Chinese lines far to the west. Many big bomb explosions were seen. Closer at hand, the fighting seemed to be of a sporadic nature, occasional bursts of machine-gun fire interrupting what was otherwise a comparatively quiet day.

Pootung Shelled

Japanese warships several times fired into Pootung, over which the seaplane from the Idzumo was active during the afternoon. Late last night a Japanese destroyer anchored just below the Idzumo constantly searched the water-front for snipers. The searchlights kept low, indicating that the snipers were suspected to be hidden under the pilings of some of the wharves nearby.

At one time yesterday afternoon, no fewer than seventeen Japanese bombing planes were noted in the air at once. Whether these planes were returning from raids into the interior or had been operating in relays over the local fronts could not be learnt, the low ceiling making observation extremely difficult.

Bombs were also dropped early yesterday morning in the neighbourhood of the Kiangnan dockyards, while shells were dropped every few minutes into the area behind the North Station and Markham Road. Bambs and shells were also rained upon the area in Pootung about half a mile inland from the N.Y.K. godowns.

According to a Chinese military spokesman yesterday evening, follow on the scene of severe fighting has been shifted from the Lotien-Kating highway to the Liuhang-Dazang highway, where the Chinese reported that the Japanese had launched a general attack in the morning near the Wentsaopang Creek crossing. At a late hour last night, the opposing forces were still engaged in desperate combat.

Flanking Move Foiled

The transfer of the theatre of war followed repeated attempts by the Japanese to push their way to Kating, with the apparent object of out-flanking Chinese troops to the west of the Lotien-Liuhang highway. The present Japanese drive has Dazang as its first goal with a view to coming to the rear of Chinese troops in Kiangwan and Chapei.

The Japanese attack was supported by heavy shelling and bombardment. To prevent Chinese reinforcements from reaching this front, Japanese aeroplanes, in continuous relays, bombed Dazang and vicinities soon after noon. The Dazang-Chenju highway also received the attention of the Japanese bombers, and numerous bombs were dropped to the north-west of Chapei. A message from the Chinese commander reaching a Chinese military spokesman at 5.30 p.m. reported that the Japanese bombers had achieved practically nothing of value, while the Japanese troops found the situation not at all to their liking.

The main forces of the Japanese were reported to have been concentrated along the Wentsaopang Creek, with Tang-chiao as the centre. Chinese troops were counter-attacking all along the line with effective support from their artillery, according to the spokesman.

The Japanese forces, which crossed the creek several days ago at Kiangchiache and Yenchiawan, east of the Liuhang-Dazang highway, were driven to the edge of the south bank on Sunday, the spokesman reported. Japanese units which crossed the creek west of the highway at Hsilufang suffered heavy casualties after having been surrounded by the Chinese. The Chinese success on this sector threatens

(Continued on page 7)

Japanese Naval Air Arm Having Telling Effect

Tokyo Communique Details List Of Successes

CHINESE AIR FORCE IS CLAIMED DEFUNCT

Tokyo, Oct. 11.

Achievements of the Japanese naval air force since the commencement of Sino-Japanese hostilities were cited in a special communique issued by the Admiralty yesterday afternoon.

Besides the singular accomplishment of destroying the greater part of the Chinese air arm, the communique said, the Japanese naval air force demolished many important Chinese military establishments throughout China in the principal cities, including Nanking, and Canton.

Seven Chinese cruisers and eight gunboats, the communique asserted, were either sunk or badly damaged while other units of the Chinese navy were successfully bombed. The Admiralty's statement says eighteen Chinese men-of-war were put out of commission by Japanese naval 'planes.

Of 324 Chinese 'planes destroyed, the communique claimed, 181 were shot down in combat while 143 were demolished while on the ground.

Also bombed, the communique claimed, were eighteen aerodromes, ten arsenals and twenty strategic points along the Canton-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow, Shanghai-Nanking and Chekiang-Kiangsi railways.

Casualties sustained by the Japanese Navy since the commencement of the hostilities numbered 1,133 while 39 'planes were brought down, but the communique asserted that no damage was sustained by any Japanese naval unit or naval establishment.

The peaceful blockade instituted by the Japanese navy on native shipping along the China coast, the communique said, is causing much damage to China's trade.

In closing, the communique mentioned the wholehearted co-operation between the Japanese army and navy units.—Domei.

Canton Railway Bombed

Hongkong, Oct. 11.

Flying over Canton, a squadron of Japanese naval 'planes to-day bombed and destroyed the junction of the Canton-Hankow and the Canton-Kowloon Railways.—Domei.

AEROPLANES RAID LUNGHAI LINE

Railway Coaches Damaged By Bombs

Hsuchow, Oct. 11.

Taking off from an aircraft carrier outside Lienyun Harbour, eight Japanese aeroplanes raided various points along the Lunghai Railway yesterday.

Five of them flew to Tamiao, east of Hsuchow, where they dropped five bombs, damaging two coaches. Later they proceeded to southern Shantung to continue their work of destruction.

The remaining three enemy planes bombed Sanpao, Fuli, and Shiehssu and other towns along the line, the resultant damage being slight.—Central News.

NOTED VIOLINIST GRAVELY ILL

Huberman Has Pneumonia After Plane Crash

Palembang, Oct. 11.

Bronislaw Huberman, the famous violinist, who broke the radius bone of his left arm and two finger bones of his right hand in a 'plane crash on October 6, has contracted pneumonia.

His doctor states he will not be out of danger as long as the pneumonia lasts and has decided not to continue treatment of the hand.

Mr. Huberman was returning from a professional tour of Australia when the air-liner in which he was travelling crashed.—Reuter.

BRITISH LABOUR HEAD SPEAKS TO AMERICA

Mr. Morrison Broadcasts Appeal For Boycott

London, Oct. 11.

An appeal to America for action "calculated to restrain the bloodthirsty and irresponsible ones of the world," was made last night by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Labour M.P. for South Hackney and Leader of the London County Council, in a broadcast to America from London.

Mr. Morrison urged an economic boycott against Japan and the refusal to supply the Japanese with arms and raw materials. It was his opinion, he said, that even an oil embargo alone might be decisive.

"If it were imposed," Mr. Morrison concluded, "Japan could not easily last many months."—Reuter.

Japanese Push Towards Nanziang

The Japanese have succeeded in driving a wedge into the Chinese lines at the Wentsaopang Creek, in the direction of Nanziang, is was learned last night. Advancing from Kwangfu, they had reached Mengkaza, and were attempting to push onwards in the face of strong Chinese resistance.

Warships in the Whangpoo kept up an intermittent bombardment of the Pootung shore up to a late hour. Many shells were directed into the still smouldering ruins of the China Merchants Pootung Wharf, causing the fire there, which started the night before, to blaze up once more.

Meanwhile there were the sound of machine-gun fire and the explosions of hand grenades from the neighbourhood of the North Station, and the alley ways parallel to Range Road. Raiding parties from both sides were active in this sector.

Prince Konoye Pledges Open Door in China

Manchu Emperor Will Not Return To Peking

PACTS NOT BROKEN

Misunderstanding Abroad Regretted

Tokyo, Oct. 11.

The Premier, Prince Konoye, in the solemn words of a man making a promise, told the United Press to-day that Japan has no intention of setting a Puppet Emperor on the Dragon Throne of China and does not intend closing the Open Door.

"I say solemnly that the Japanese Government would never think of restoring Pu Yi to the Dragon Thone in Peiping," the Premier said. "We would never think of damaging foreign interests in China nor establishing any regime in North China having a status like Manchoukuo. Japan has absolutely no territorial ambitions in China."

Prince Konoye said he had given thoughtful consideration to the statements recently issued by President Roosevelt and the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull.

"Japan does not think she is breaking the Kellogg-Briand Pact or the Nine-Power Treaty," he maintained. "Japan is resorting to force only to make China abandon her mistaken policy. I deeply regret so much misunderstanding abroad. Apparently there is fear that foreign rights and interests in China are endangered. That is the last thing in the mind of the Japanese Government."

Foreign Mediation Unwanted

Asked if Japan would take part in a Nine-Power Conference, Prince Konoye replied, "Our policy is not yet decided. The invitations have not so far been issued."

Regarding acceptance of Third-Power efforts to end the Sino-Japanese conflict, the Premier said that "It is the established policy of the Japanese Government that problems causing hostilities are the concern only of Japan and China. Accordingly, a settlement can be reached only between Japan and China".

Regarding United States-Japanese trade relations being jeopardized, Prince Konoye said the two countries hardly competed.

"Our friendship and trade should be promoted to the utmost," he said. "If the United States understands Japan in matters political, there should be no friction likely to endanger our friendship and trade relations."

The Paradox Is True

Prince Konoye said, "Because the fighting is proceeding in China, people abroad think it paradoxical to hear that our objectives are peace and co-operation but nevertheless, that is the case.

"I may even say that we are fighting because we want peace and co-operation. Without removing the immediate obstacles, it is impossible to effect the friendly, reciprocal relationship at which we aim."

He clarified the phrase "immediate obstacles" as "anti-Japanese actions as a national policy, the advance of communism in China and mutual Sino-Japanese grievances against each other."

"It was with the greatest reluctance that we resorted to force. Our only consolation is that ours is not a battle of aggression but a fight against the Reds and against the mistaken national policy which is endangering the very foundations of peace."

Will Japan Withdraw?

He was asked whether Japanese troops would be withdrawn from China if Japan is victorious and what the Japanese policy would be thereafter.

Our aim is neither to gain territory or to dismember China," he replied. "Our forces are not in China to stay. Our condition for withdrawal is abandonment of China's mistaken policies and our concrete policy depends on whither goes China.

"One thing is certain—our objectives will always be honest and for the good of everybody concerned and for the peace of Asia. I am certain that many Chinese understand Japan's real motives. At the present time their voices are drowned but the day will come when they will be given proper hearing."

Asked whether he believed the British Government is using propaganda in hopes of bringing American intervention in the Far Eastern conflict, Prince Konoye said, "I hope no such effort is being made. I believe Americans would know how to act best for their own and the general interest."—United Press.

DARE-TO-DIE CORPS FORMED

Nonni River Hero Enlists New Special Troops

General Ma Chan-shan, whose name will be remembered in connection with the Nonni River bridge battle during the 1932 Sino-Japanese hostilities, has organized a "Dare-To-Die" corps in Suiyuan province, a spokesman for the Japanese army declared yesterday afternoon.

With headquarters at Paotow, terminus of the Suiyuan railway, the spokesman said, General Ma is intending to co-operate with Suiyuan Communist forces to oppose the Japanese advance.

POLICEMEN AND GANG EXCHANGE SHOTS

Robber and Pedestrian Are Wounded at Jessfield

Shanghai Municipal and Chapei Police engaged three armed robbers at 1205 Jessfield Road, in Chinese territory, yesterday morning and wounded and captured one.

The gang had just obtained $300 in cash at the house. An alarm was raised and both the Chinese and the Settlement Police attended. The robbers, all of whom carried pistols, opened fire on the police who in turn wounded one robber and a Chinese pedestrian. Two robbers escaped.

MEDITERRANEAN PIRACY CABINET MEETING

Renewed piratical occurrences in the Mediterranean recall the momentous meeting at No. 10 Downing Street early last month when members of the Cabinet returned specially from their holidays to attend at a meeting called by Mr. Neville Chamberlain. These pictures have just come to hand showing the Prime Minister, Viscount Halifax and Sir Samuel Hoare (from left to right) on their way to the Ministerial meeting.

SHIHCHIACHWANG DEFENCE LINE BROKEN THROUGH

Japanese Cross Huto River, Occupy Outskirts: Nanking Says Situation Not Serious

Nanking, Oct. 11.

THE Chinese headquarters here communicated by telephone late this afternoon with the Chinese command at Shihchiachwang, which is said to be still in Chinese hands. Although a small Japanese force succeeded in crossing the Huto River to-day, it is stated, the Chinese command do not regard the situation as serious.—Reuter.

Peiping, Oct. 11.

A large part of Shihchiachwang, the last Chinese stronghold in Hopei province, was apparently still in the hands of Chinese troops last evening, despite a semi-official Japanese report claiming that the town was captured yesterday afternoon.

A Japanese military communique this morning merely stated that a small force of Japanese had entered the northern outskirts of Shihchiachwang, which is a modern railway town without walls, and that other Japanese troops who crossed the Huto River further east were proceeding to encircle the town to cut off the Chinese retreat.

The advance of the Japanese, the communique added, was impeded by knee-deep floods.

Chinese troops elsewhere along the Huto River were said to be clinging stubbornly to their positions.

Japanese aircraft bombed the railway south of Shihchiachwang to-day, "destroying military trains."

Shihchiachwang is at the junction of the Peiping-Hankow Railway and the line running westward to Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi.

Japanese Guns Pave Way

Fording the river where possible and crossing pontoons elsewhere, the Japanese encountered very stubborn resistance from Chinese troops clining tenaciously to triple line of trenches and concrete redoubts on the south bank.

The Chinese were supported by heavier artillery than they had hitherto used in North China, but the superiority of Japanese armaments was still apparent. The gunfire of the Japanese effectively paved the way for the advancing infantry, although the attackers were often surprised to encounter machine-gun fire from positions apparently already rendered untenable.

In the opinion of the Japanese military authorities, if the Chinese fail to hold their present line on the Huto River they will probably be compelled to fall back as far as the Yellow River, 200 miles to the South, before further serious resistance can be made.

The Chinese seem to have pinned their hopes in North China on holding the Huto River line, since Japanese aircraft have been unable to discover any comparable defences under preparation further south.—Reuter.

Japanese Push Onwards

Tientsin, Oct. 11.

With the occupation of Shihchiachwang, six Japanese detachments of unrevealed strength to-day continued to advance south in close pursuit of the retreating 200,000 Chinese troops. Their immediate objective appeared to be Shunteh, an important station on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, midway between Shihchiachwang and the Hopei-Honan border. Two other detachments were advancing southward, marching east of Shihchiachwang, after crossing the Huto River. Four other detachments were, meanwhile, advancing along the Pinghan line, after a severe battle with Chinese troops, entrenched north of Cheng-Tai Railway.

Shihchiachwang was captured by the Ishiguro and Sakanishi detachments which crossed the 300-metre wide and chin-deep Huto River, and the Toyama and Morita detachments, which advanced from Chentsun. Chinese troops are retreating to new lines in Kaoyi and Shunteh.—Domei.

Chinese Harass Rear

Tsinan, Oct. 11.

With their rear constantly harassed by Chinese mobile units, Japanese troops on the Tsinpu front were still on the northern bank of the old Yellow River bed north of Pingyuan up to 5 p.m. yesterday.—Central News.

Retreat From Chengting

Nanking, Oct. 11.

Shihchiachwang is still in the hands of Chinese defenders, according to local military circles to-day. In face of heavy Japanese aerial and artillery bombardments, Chinese forces yesterday retreated from Chengting, north of Shihchiachwang, to the south of the Huto River. The Chinese defending forces are now strengthening their defence works and preparing for a counter-offensive.—Central News.

Shansi at Japan's Mercy

Tokyo, Oct. 11.

Apart from the demoralizing effect on Chinese troops, the War Office spokesman said to-day, the capture of Shihchiachwang placed Shansi province at the mercy of the Japanese Army, whose advance to the valley of the Yellow River had also been rendered quite possible.—Reuter.

BRUSSELS AS VENUE FOR CONFERENCE

Belgian Government Reported Approached By Powers

Brussels, Oct. 11.

Brussels may be chosen as the venue for the projected Nine-Power Conference on the Far East, according to the newspaper "Le Peuple."

The Powers organizing the conference, the journal states, have approached the Belgian Government on the subject, and Belgium seems disposed to reply favourably.

Some sixteen countries, including Great Britain, France and the United States, are expected to attend the conference, which will endeavour to end the Sino-Japanese conflict by agreement.

China has already accepted the invitation to attend.—Reuter.

BRITISH FASCIST LEADER FELLED

Attack With Bricks Made At Liverpool Meeting

London, Oct. 10.

Sir Oswald Mosley, the British Fascist leader, was rushed to hospital to-day, suffering from concussion and a skull wound, following an incident at a Liverpool meeting.

Sir Oswald, on rising to address the gathering, was greeted by a shower of bricks and fell unconscious. Immediately on his arrival at the hospital, a minor operation was performed successfully.—Reuter.

INDIAN POET REFUSES TO STOP AGITATION

Compatriots in Tokyo Send Message of Appeal

Calcutta, Oct. 11.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the famous Indian poet, has declined a cabled request from Indians in Tokyo to prevent Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Nationalist leader, and members of the Indian National Congress from conducting anti-Japanese activities.

After referring to "pitiless massacres," the poet asks; "If outraged conscience the world over cries out against such wrong, who am I to recall such a righteous protest?"—Reuter.

Chinese Casualties—Japanese Count

By actual count, stated the Army spokesman at yesterday's Japanese press conference, the Chinese dead behind the lines now held by the Japanese Army, amounted to 57,767. On the other hand the Japanese Army losses on the Shanghai fronts came to approximately 2,800. Last week the spokesman said that the Japanese Army had taken 580 prisoners. Statistics from the Naval spokesman were not available.

Wednesday To Be Port's Busy Day This Week

One Arrival and 6 Sailings Listed at Present

FUSIJAMA DUE AT WOOSUNG TO-DAY

Wednesday should be the busiest day of the current week, for no less than six vessels are due to sail from Shanghai for various ports to-morrow; Saturday next will follow it close, however, for according to the present schedules, which are, of course, subject to change, four ships should enter port and at least two sail.

The Indo-China ss. Chaksang arrived safely from the north yesterday morning, with cargo and passengers from Tientsin, Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Tsingtao, she berthed at the China Merchants' Kinleeyuen Wharf shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

To-day will see two arrivals and two sailings. The Italian freighter Fusijama (Lloyd Triestino) is due at Woosung early this morning, to discharge a European cargo into lighters; she will remain at the anchorage until Monday next, when she sails for Japan. The Indo-China ss. Fooshing is the other arrival, and she is expected to tie up at the Kinleeyuen Wharf during the day from Swatow.

This morning the Indo-China ss. Pingwo will sail from the Peking Road Jetty, where she lay yesterday loading cargo for Tungchow. The Hsin Peking (China Navigation) will sail from the company's wharves on the French Bund for Ningpo with a heavy cargo, many passengers and the mails at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Tjikembang To-morrow

The Java-China Japan Line ss. Tjikembang will anchor near Woosung early to-morrow morning and, as already advised, a tender, with a heavy load of passengers for Hongkong and Batavia, will leave the Customs Jetty promptly at 8 o'clock in the morning; the tender is expected back at the jetty with disembarking passengers at about 4 p.m.

Other sailings to-morrow include the Indo-China ss. Chaksang, sailing at noon from Hunts Wharf for Swatow and Hongkong; the China Navigation ss. Shuntien, sailing at 3 p.m, from the French Bund for Weihaiwei, Chefoo (this is not definite yet), and Tientsin; the Indo-China ss. Fausang, sailing from the Peking Road jetty at noon for Tsingtao, Chefoo and Tientsin; the China Navigation ss. Taiyuan, sailing at 3 p.m. for Tsingtao, Weihaiwei and Chefoo; and, finally, the China Navigation ss. Kanchow; which sails at 8 a.m. from the French Bund for Swatow and Hongkong.

At noon on Thursday, the China Navigation ss. Kaying sails for Amoy, Hongkong and Haiphong, while on Friday there will be three sailings, the Hsin Peking (at 3 p.m.) for Ningpo; the Shanghai Maru, for Japan ports; and the Indo-China ss. Fooshing, for Tsingtao, Chefoo and Tientsin.

Saturday's Movements

On Saturday, four ships are listed to arrive, but so far only two set down to sail, the China Navigation ss. Tsinan, which is to leave the French Bund at noon for Foochow and Hongkong, and the M.M. ss. Andre Lebon, for Hongkong and Europe. The ss. Shuntien, which left Tientsin yesterday, is expected to arrive on Saturday from the north, while Jardine's are expecting the Indo-China steamers Tingsang, from Hongkong and Swatow, Leesang, from Tientsin, Chefoo and Tsingtao; and Kwaisang, direct from Hongkong, on that day.

The Hamburg-America Line advise that all arrivals in Shanghai have been temporarily suspended, and sailings to Europe will be from Hongkong. Sailings this month will comprise the ss. Oldenburg, which sails on Friday from Hongkong for Marseilles, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg, and the mv. Rheinland, which is leaving the Colony on October 28 for Marseilles, Rotterdam and Hamburg. On November 2, the mv. Leverkusen will sail from Hongkong on her way to Genoa, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

With regard to the latest movements of the company's outward vessels, it is now learned that the mv. Burgenland left Penang on Friday last; the ss. Preussen passed Suez on September 30; the mv. Ramses left Rotterdam on October 2; and the ss. Neumark left the same port six days later.

Tribulations of China Coastal Ships To-day

Fausang's Experiences a Very Good Illustration

TYPHOON, BANANAS AND A SUBMERGED JUNK

The tribulations which are so successfully overcome by the masters of the coastal steamers in the present congested state of shipping traffic were illustrated in the experiences of the Indo-China ss. Fausang. She arrived in Shanghai on Sunday just after noon, having left Hongkong theoretically nearly a week before.

The eventual time of sailing from Hongkong was fixed at 4.30 but no sooner had the Fausang started than news of a serious typhoon was received, with the result that she at once put in to one of the Hongkong coves, where she remained with other ships until Tuesday.

On Tuesday, she duly continued her journey to Swatow, meeting very heavy seas on the way, and arrived at Swatow on Thursday morning. At Swatow, the demand for space by consignees was very heavy and the acceptance of a large consignment of sugar was disappointing to exporters of thousands of bananas. They would not accept the captain's refusal and a detachment from the British gunboat had to appear on the scene to deal with the awkward situation. The British sailors, however, found that their mere appearance was enough to quieten the banana merchants.

Not Defeated

The latter, however, were not defeated, and by some ingenious arrangement they managed at midnight to cover the deck of the Fausang with their green produce, with the result that the ship as she came up the Whangpoo looked like a floating garden.

She left Swatow on Friday morning, and the sunny weather which had hitherto prevailed gave way to the chilliness and damp of the Shanghai climate. In the Yangtze, she anchored for the night, but not before the skill of the commander had managed to get her in an exceptionally good position for the final stage in her long journey.

In other words, at 5.30 she was on the move again, and was able to signal Shanghai that she would arrive at a quarter to eleven. In spite of the driving rain—which was most consoling to passengers who had wondered whether they were coming in for a hectic naval engagement in honour of the "Double Tenth"—she made good progress right up to the Soochow Creek where a tug was duly awaiting her.

Mysterious Delay

She got to the Nantao Bund in good shape and then mysteriously could not get moored. Friends of the passengers waiting in the drenching rain were at a loss to understand the cause of the delay. Whatever it was, however, it was eventually disposed of and by a quarter to one the Fausang was duly moored and her grateful passengers were once more on Shanghai soil.

This last mishap was due to the fact that a junk had got loose from the boom a few yards up-river and, carried down underwater by the current, had actually become entangled with the rudder of the Fausang. The bigger ship had some difficulty in removing this obstruction and until this had been effected, of course, she could not get to her moorings.

KWANGSI WANTS TO JOIN IN

Provincial Army Ready To Resist Japanese

Changsha, Oct. 11.

Troops and civilians in Kwangsi, all willing to sacrifice everything, including their lives, to defend the nation against Japanese aggression, have been flooding the offices of provincial leaders with petitions asking that they be permitted to "march to the front", declared General Li Tsung-jen, commander-in-chief of the Fifth Route Army, upon his arrival here yesterday from Kweilin en route to Nanking.

Flying here in the airliner Kwangsi owned by the South-west Aviation Corporation, General Li revealed that 200,000 armed men in Kwangsi are ready to leave at a short notice to reinforce other Chinese units at the various fronts in North China and around Shanghai.

This, however, is not the maximum number which Kwangsi can put in the field, for the province has more than 1,100,000 trained men in reserve, whose numerical strength can be increased to 3,000,000 in the nearest future, General Li said.

The provincial authorities in Kwangsi, General Li revealed, are now intensifying their efforts to organize and train the civilians for military service to be subject to calls from the Central Government.

General Li is proceeding to Nanking, where General Pai Chung-hsi, deputy commander of the same army, has been busy working on military projects since the outbreak of the present Sino-Japanese armed conflict.—Central News.

FUNDS TO BUY LAND FOR JEWISH STATE

Huge Sum Voted By Palestine Conference

Detroit, Oct. 11.

After hearing the radio address from London by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the National Palestine Land Redemption Conference to-day unanimously voted U.S. $2,000,000 towards the purchase of land in Palestine, and also a special emergency fund of U.S. $250,000, to acquire an "American region" near Lake Huler, in Upper Galilee.

Dr. Weizmann said: "The more land we have, the stronger our case for the establishment of a new Jewish State."—Reuter.

ITALIAN REPLY FAILS TO FIND REAL SOLUTION

British Official Circles Keenly Disappointed

PRESS VIEWS DIVIDED

Conservative Organs See Ground For Optimism

London, Oct. 11.

Much disappointment is felt in British official quarters at the character of Italy's reply to the Anglo-French Note regarding a conference on Spain. Rome's answer is considered entirely unconstructive, and is said to have done nothing to improve the serious situation in the Mediterranean.

Regret is felt particularly that tripartite discussions have been declined even as a preliminary to wider negotiations, while all the Note does is to suggest reference of the problem to the Non-Intervention Committee. It was precisely to find a speedy means of overcoming the Committee's outlook that the Anglo-French proposals were made.

Once a settlement on a broad outline is reached, there would be no difficulty, it is felt, in referring the matter back to the Commitee to fill in details of the agreement.

The need for a speedy settlement is appreciated by both Britain and France, but Italy has declined to adopt machinery which could be moved with the necessary rapidity on the question of the inclusion of Germany.

There is some speculation as to whether Italy's refusal to take part in conversations to which Germany is not invited is intended to apply to all future conversations, such as the projected Nine Power Conference on the Far East.

The next step in the Mediterranean problem depends largely upon whether the rumours of largely increased Italian reinforcements to Spain are substantiated.

London Press Divided

London press comments to-day on the situation created by the Italian reply reveal a distinct cleavage of opinion.

The "News-Chronicle" urges the opening of the Pyrenees frontier to allow arms to flow to the Spanish Government. Great Britain, it says, must assure France that if she opens the frontier she will do so with full British approval and with the certainty of all necessary British support, diplomatic and otherwise. If this is done, it adds, Signor Mussolini will begin to talk business.

On the contrary, the "Daily Telegraph" declares it is satisfactory to observe that the Notes exchanged do not close every door to the accommodation of the Italian suggestion of an alternative to the British and French proposals, which may or may not be found to satisfy the needs of the situation, but would at least avert the abandonment of the policy of non-intervention.

The possibilities of arriving at an agreement, states the "Daily Mail," have in no way been exhausted. The Italian Note is couched in friendly tones and leaves the door open for talks of wider scope.—Reuter.

British Cabinet Meeting

London, Oct. 11.

The British Government will not take any decision on the Italian reply to the proposal for a tripartite conference with France and Great Britain on the Spanish problem, until after the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday, official circles here confirmed last night.

Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary is at present at Balmoral Castle as guest of the King and Queen, and will arrive back in London to-morrow, when he will probably discuss Italy's rejection with the French Ambassador, M. Charles Corbin.—Havas.

Valencia, Oct. 10.

The Spanish Government's willingness to withdraw all volunteers fighting on their side if Italy would recall hers was reiterated to-day by the Premier, St. Jean Negrin, in a special statement to the foreign press in reply to Italy's Note to Britain and France. If the civil war continued until the spring, he added, he believed a world war would be most probable.—Reuter.

Italo-Japanese Army Alliance Denied

Tokyo, Oct. 11.

Existence of an Italo-Japanese military alliance was strongly denied to-day by a spokesman of the Foreign Office. The only ties binding the two nations now, he said, are "friendly relations, but nothing more."—Domei.

SPANISH REPUBLICAN SHIP PUT ON FIRE

Paris, Oct. 10.

A large Spanish Republican Government liner, reported to be the Caboz Santo Toma, is on fire near Bone, Algeria, following an attack by two Nationalist destroyers. The vessel has been beached. One member of the crew was killed and six were wounded as a result of the attack.—Reuter.

MORE ITALIAN TROOPS FOR LIBYA

Rome, Oct. 11.

Additional troops, 5,400 men, left by steamer from Naples to-day for Libya to strengthen the Italian garrison there, it was authoritatively learned.—United Press.

RUSSIAN FOUND WITH PISTOL WOUND

M. Culintseff, aged 55, member of the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., was conveyed to Country Hospital with a bullet wound in the left chest at about 11.30 a.m. yesterday from a place outside No. 840 Weihaiwei Road. A pistol was reported to have been found at his side, and the preliminary investigation pointed to the wound being self-inflicted.

N.Y. Yankees Win World Series in Fifth Game

GIANTS DEFEATED BY SCORE OF FOUR TO TWO

Veteran Vernon Gomez in Splendid Form: Four Home Runs Feature Close Contest

New York, Oct. 10.

THE New York Yankees won the world series to-day in a blaze of glory. They beat the New York Giants by four runs to two, and created four new world records and tied two at the Polo Grounds before 38,216 spectators.

They won their second consecutive title and sixth in all, which constituted a new record. Prior to their victory to-day, they shared the mark for most wins with the Philadelphia Athletics, with five triumphs each.

Exhibiting unusual confidence and calmness, Vernon Gomez, veteran Yankee southpaw, revealed superb hurling. His brilliant pitching plus unexpected hitting prowess won the game for the Yankees.

On several occasions he tightened up in the pinches, coming through with flying colours when everybody except himself expected him to "blow-up." He was the least troubled man in the ball park, amusing the spectators often by glancing languidly at the skies to watch a cavorting aeroplane.

Scoring his only hit in the series in the fifth inning, Gomez won his own game. His single drove in Lazzeri for the leading run, and he crossed the plate himself for the winning marker when Lou Gehrig doubled and batted him in.

In winning to-day's game, Gomez equalled a world record. It was his fifth consecutive victory in world series competition, and he thus tied the mark held jointly by Jack Coombs and Herb Pennock.

Other Records

In addition to the records made by the Yankees and Gomez, Joe DiMaggio also equalled a mark. The youthful Italian slugging star of the Yankees failed to establish any batting standards, but he did succeed in making a total of eighteen putouts. This equalled the world record for the number of putouts for five games.

By failing to make a single error in five games, the Ruppert Rifles set another new world record. The figures for attendence and gate receipts showed notable advances over previous records for five games. A total of 238,142 spectators saw the games and they paid $985,994 for the privilege. To-day's game was witnessed by 38,216 spectators, which was disappointing considering figures for other days, and the fact that the Giants showed fine form on Saturday.

The triumph of the Yankees emphasized their all-round power with the only advantage of "brains" by the Giants. While the Giants revealed good strategy, they failed to carry out their plans simply because of weakness when it came to tighter defensive tactics. It was this failure which led to their defeat. They made nine errors in the five games.

Deadlocked Score

Although the Yankees took an early lead, the Giants deadlocked the count in the third inning. In the second game the Ruppert Rifles forged into the lead thanks to a home run by Myrill Hoag. Joe DiMaggio consolidated the lead by also lashing out a four-ply hit in the third. But the lead was short-lived, for the Giants' half of the third inning was also marked by heavy hitting.

Mel Ott pounded out a circuit clout, driving in Dick Bartell and thus tying the score, two-all. Vernon Gomez tightened down and retired the side and in the innings that followed he always came through in the pinches without allowing the Terrymen to add another marker.

Although Gomez was touched for ten hits, they were well scattered. The Yankees made only eight hits, but they bunched them better to win.

Gomez Wins His Game

Vernon Gomez helped to score the victory on his hitting as well as his pitching. In the fifth, Tony Lazzeri tripled. Gomez then scored his only hit in the series the ball bouncing off Whitehead's glove and thus driving in Lazzeri. Lou Gehrig crashed out a double and batted in Gomez who crossed the plate for the fourth and winning run.

While Vernon Gomez lasted the whole route, three hurlers were used by the Giants. Cliff Melton, youthful "portsider," started out on the mound against Gomez, but he could not keep the big bats of the Ruppert Rifles under control and ran off to the showers in the sixth. He was replaced by Al Smith, who managed to hold the Yankees hitless in the sixth, but in the seventh Lou Gehrig tripled. In the following inning Bill Terry decided to change his hurler again, replacing Smith with Don Brennan, who did quite well in the last two frames, giving away only one hit. Six hits were registered against Melton.

Two pinch-hitters were used by the Giants. Jimmy Ryan batted for Melton in the fifth and Gus Mancuso batted for Al Smith in the eighth.

Scores

New York Yankees	0	1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0	
New York Giants	0	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	R.	H.	E.
Yankees	4	8	0
Giants	2	10	0

Batteries: Gomez and Dickey; Melton, Smith, Brennan, and Danning.

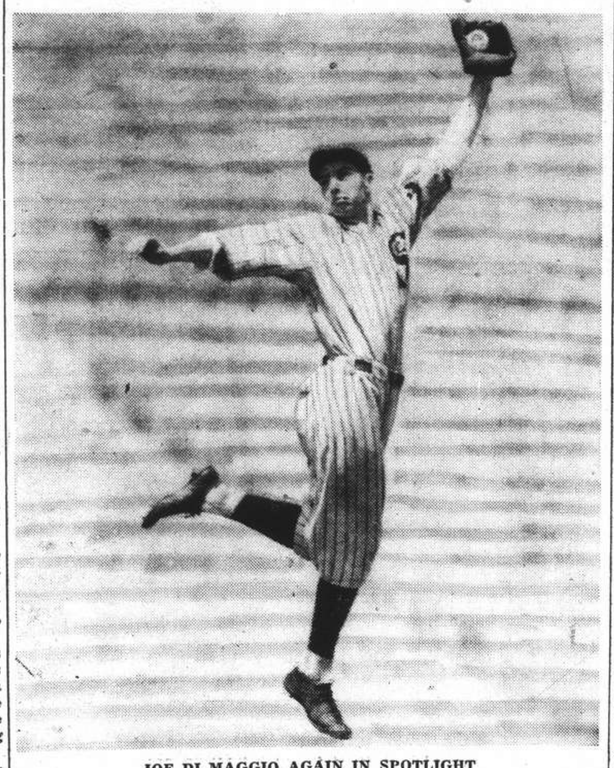
Box Score

An abridged box score follows:—

YANKEES	R.	H.	E.
Crosetti, ss.	0	0	0
Rolfe, 3b.	0	1	0
DiMaggio, cf.	1	1	0
Gehrig, 1b.	0	2	0
Dickey, c.	0	0	0
Hoag, lf.	1	1	0
Selkirk, rf.	0	1	0
Lazerri, 2b.	1	1	0
Gomez, p.	1	1	0
	4	8	0

GIANTS			
Moore, lf.	0	3	0
Bartell, ss.	1	1	0
Ott, 3b.	1	1	0
Ripple, rf.	0	2	0
Lieber, cf.	0	2	0
McCarthy, 1b.	0	0	0
Danning, c.	0	0	0
Whitehead, 2b.	0	1	0
Melton, p.	0	0	0
Ryan, ph.	0	0	0
Smith, p.	0	0	0
Mancuso, ph.	0	0	0
Brennan, p.	0	0	0
	2	10	0

—United Press.



JOE DI MAGGIO AGAIN IN SPOTLIGHT

Although honours went to Vernon Gomez, pitcher, in the Yankees' capture of the World Series in New York yesterday, Joe Di Maggio, youthful outfielder, assisted materially in the victory. He lashed out a home run in the third inning, but was chiefly noted in equalling a world's record by making a total of eighteen putouts.

PONY GYMKHANA IS ARRANGED

At Columbia Riding Academy on Saturday

INTERESTING PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

By The Squire

Several years ago the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club organized a series of gymkhanas which were held on their steeplechase course, now the Municipal Gardens at the corner of Hungjao Road and MacLeod Road. When this ground was given up, there was a lull for a year or two and then unofficial steeplechase meetings were organized down at Kiangwan. Now, with plenty of members and plenty of ponies and nothing to do with them, these old gymkhanas are to be revived at the earnest request of those members who took part in the recent successful gymkhana organized by the Corps Cavalry and Polo Club.

The first gymkhana, to be held on Saturday, will take place at the Columbia Riding Academy in Great Western Road from three o'clock in the afternoon. There are to be four events all open to members, honorary members and women members of the club and it is noted that all ponies must be eligible for registration with the club—in other words they must have a life certificate or valid provisional certificate.

It is believed that some new obstacles have been prepared for the jumping competition—the first event of the afternoon—and intending competitors will be well advised to have one or two practice attempts during the week. Judging will be on exactly the same basis as at the last gymkhana and at jumping competitions of the Shanghai branch of the Pony Club.

Section Jumping

Next comes section jumping for teams of four. This will be held exactly as at the last gymkhana, except that there will be eight jumps instead of four, teams making two rounds of the school instead of one.

The third event will be a new one to Shanghai and one that should provide spectators with plenty of thrills. It is to be a race against time, bareback, over eight jumps, for half sections, the pair completing the course in the shortest time winning. The start is to face the first jump, competitors standing by a pole in the ground. One complete circuit of the school (four jumps) is to be made and then the pair will have to turn round the pole and make a complete circuit of the school in the opposite direction. The time is to be taken from the start to the time at which the slower pony in the pair jumps the last jump.

There will be an interval after the third event whilst the school is cleared of all the jumps and seats are placed for musical chairs, the last event of the afternoon.

Parade Suggested

The suggestion has been made that spectators like to see the ponies ridden by successful competitors and that there should be a parade of prize-winners after the last event and prizes handed to competitors whilst they are still mounted, as is done in England and elsewhere. This is an excellent suggestion and one that it is hoped will be put into effect.

It has been contended by some competitors that it is unfair to expect "Ys" and "Zs" to compete together with any chance for the smaller China ponies, and whilst this is true in connection with racing and cross country events, the proof of the pudding is in the eating and the "Ys" made mincemeat of the "Zs" in the last jumping competition.

CESAREWITCH CALL-OVER

London, Oct. 11.

The following is the call-over for the Cesarewitch Stakes, to be run at Newmarket on October 27 over a distance of two miles, two furlongs:

12-1 Maranta, taken and offered
100-7 Punch offered
100-6 Near Relation, taken and offered
100-6 Haulfryn and Epigram offered, 18-1 taken
20-1 Solar Bear offered
20-1 Fet offered, 22-1 taken
22-1 Miss Windsor offered.—Reuter.

Cambridgeshire Call-over

London, Oct. 11.

The call-over for the Cambridgeshire Stakes, which is to be run at Newmarket on Wednesday over a distance of one mile, one furlong, was as follows:—

7-1 Dan Bulger; 100-7 Daytona; 100-7 Artist's Prince; 100-6 Esquemeling; 18-1 Nadushka, taken and offered; 18-1 Fair Play offered, 20-1 taken; 20-1 Allegiance; 22-1 Lady Shalott, taken and offered; 22-1 Never Surprised offered, 25-1 taken; 25-1 Thankerton; 28-1 Laureat; 33-1 Edgehill; 33-1 Celestial Way; 35-1 Moody, taken and offered; 35-1 Leksar offered, 40-1 taken; 35-1 Spot Barred offered, 40-1 taken; 35-1 Kant offered, 40-1 taken; 40-1 Pylon, taken and offered; 40-1 St. Magnus offered; 40-1 Inch Keith offered, 45-1 taken; 50-1 Couvert; 66-1 Axle Tree, taken and offered; 66-1 Scarlet Princess, taken and offered.—Reuter.

SANTA CLARA BEATS SAN FRANCISCO GRIDDERS

San Francisco, Oct. 10.

The powerful Santa Clara football team proved far too good for the plucky San Francisco gridders and won to-day by 13 to 0.—United Press.

WARNOCK REFUSES TO FIGHT KANE

Eye Injury Given As Reason For Step

London, Aug. 25.

Jimmy Warnock, the Belfast flyweight who was to have met Peter Kane of Kolborne, in an eliminating contest at Liverpool for the right to meet Benny Lynch for the latter's world title, has refused to go through with the contest.

Mr. J. Best, the promoter, has been informed by Warnock that he has suffered a cut eye in training and therefore required a postponement of the fight.

Pronounced Fit

Later a message from the chairman of the Northern Ireland Branch of the British Boxing Board of Control stated that the Board's doctor, Warnock's doctor and an independent specialist had inspected Warnock, and all three were of the opinion that Warnock was fit to fight Kane.

Warnock, however, is said to have refused to fight.

"It is now," said the Northern Board message, "up to the British Boxing Board of Control to take what action they deem necessary."

If Warnock adheres to his refusal, lively developments are likely. Twice previously this year, the Kane-Warnock fight has been postponed, firstly because of a mishap to Warnock and secondly because of an injury to Kane.

Nearly every seat has been sold for this last arranged fight.—Reuter.

WEEK-END SOCCER FIXTURES

The following are the S.F.A. fixtures for the week-end:—

SATURDAY

1st division.—Loyals *v.* R.W.F. (Canidrome), Lusitano *v.* S.F.C. (R.G. 2).
2nd division.—Vitiaz *v.* Brit. Mil. Pol. (R.G. 5), French Forces *v.* Area Details (R.G. 1).
3rd division.—Russ. A.A. *v.* P.T.H. Abteilung *v.* J.A.C. (Kiaochow).

SUNDAY

1st division.—S.R.C. *v.* Sokol (S.R.C.), S.F.X.A.A. *v.* A.S.F. (R.G. 2).
2nd division.—R.A.M.C. *v.* Savoia (R.G. 1), R.W.F. *v.* U.T. Party (Kiaochow).
3rd division.—J.R.C. *v.* Vitiaz (Kiaochow 9 a.m.), F.Y.M.C.A. *v.* Area Details (R.G. 5).

NORWAY WINS AT SOCCER

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Oslo, Oct. 10.

In an Association football match here to-day, Norway beat the Irish Free State by the odd goal in five.—Reuter.

TOTE SUPPLANTING BOOKMAKERS

Betting Machine Breaking Down Prejudice

BOOKMAKERS DECREASE 33 PER CENT IN DECADE

London, Aug. 23.

There may be no racecourse bookmakers left in this country in about ten years' time.

In the past decade the number of racecourse bookmakers has decreased by about 33 per cent, and if a similar pace of attrition continues the breed would be extinct in 1960. Those who have left have done so because of a lack of betting money and the increased competition of the Tote.

The latter was no doubt the more deadly enemy, because it deprived the smaller men of their business, and every month now sees it taking not only more and more of the smaller bets but also more and more of the substantial bets of the big backers.

The machine is breaking down the prejudice of the hard-boiled regulars in a manner which would have been considered inconceivable a few years ago.

Off-Course Agencies

More important still, the Tote, through its off-course agency, has offices in most of the big centres of population, and soon no town of any importance will be without a branch office for taking bets for the Tote.

The agency this year will probably have a turnover of about £3,000,000 or two and a half times larger than the biggest starting price firm in the country.

Already important bettors stipulate for Tote odds when betting with starting price firms, and they may well transfer their allegiance to the machine when the latter's takings permit of heavy gambles without unduly deflating prices.

Next year the Tote may well attain to a turnover of £10,000,000 of which a high percentage will be taken off the course, money which, without the Tote, would have gone to bookmakers.

This is a business age, and the total elimination of bookmakers is not far removed from possibility.

Bookies to Blame

If the bookmakers do go they will have largely themselves to blame. They have asked for a lot of trouble, and they are now getting it. Many of them on and off the racecourses have treated the betting public in a cavalier fashion.

On the race track even small bookmakers spurn half-crown bets. On Derby Day in Tattersall's more than one bookmaker's notice declined any bet of less than 10 shillings. The Tote does not drive money away in that fashion.

Opinions as to the relative value of the Tote and the bookmakers vary, but it is generally agreed that the bookmaker's odds are more attractive for the each way backer. Also the bookmakers odds are easier to calculate.

If ever the bookmaker passes out, no people will be more inconvenienced than the small backer.

The bookmaker might be able to counter the menace which the Tote holds over him by reviving the scheme which was put forward about two years ago, when it was proposed to have pools on the big races with the backing and authority of the Bookmakers' Protection Association.

In the summer of 1936 a committee of this body was set up to consider the scheme. It was ready to be floated, and, had it been launched, one might have heard the last of the Tote pools on big races.

The bookmakers' scheme would have so dwarfed the Tote affair that the latter would not have run one in competition.—Reuter.

GOLFING DREAM COMES TRUE

A coincidence connected with holing in one has occurred on the Bush Hill Park Club's course. Ernest Smith, a member, had holed in one at the twelfth, which measured 112 yards. Playing on the course was also Walter Gatward who, as he left the club-house to start his round, told the caddies master that he had dreamed of holing in one on the previous night. The caddies master asked which hole it was, and Gatward answered, "the twelfth." The dream came true for, on playing that hole, Gatward saw his ball disappear into the cup from the tee shot.

The Royal Ocean Racing Club's race of 600 miles for the Fastnet Cup, which started at Cowes and finished at Plymouth, was won by the Dutch yacht Zeearend, owned by Herr C. Bruynzeel. Her time was 85 hr., 29 min.

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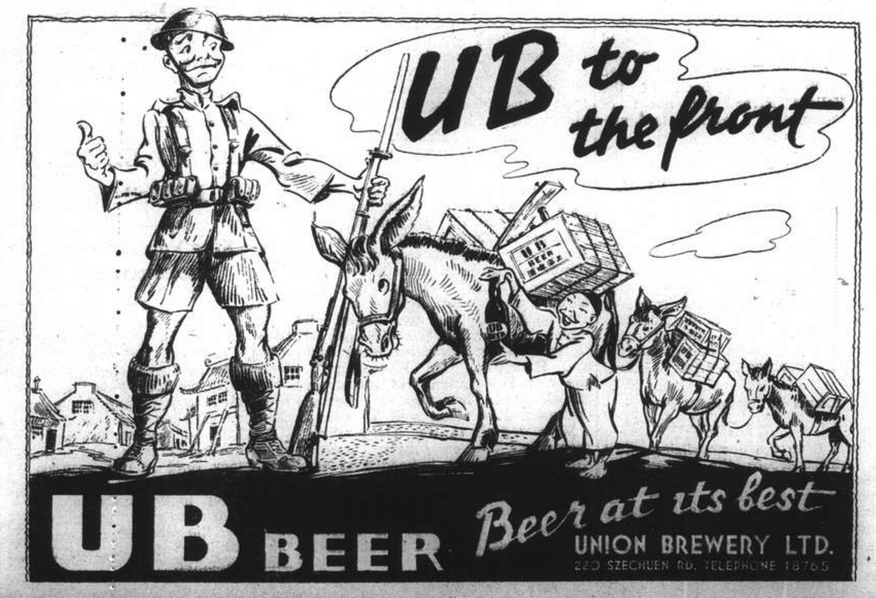

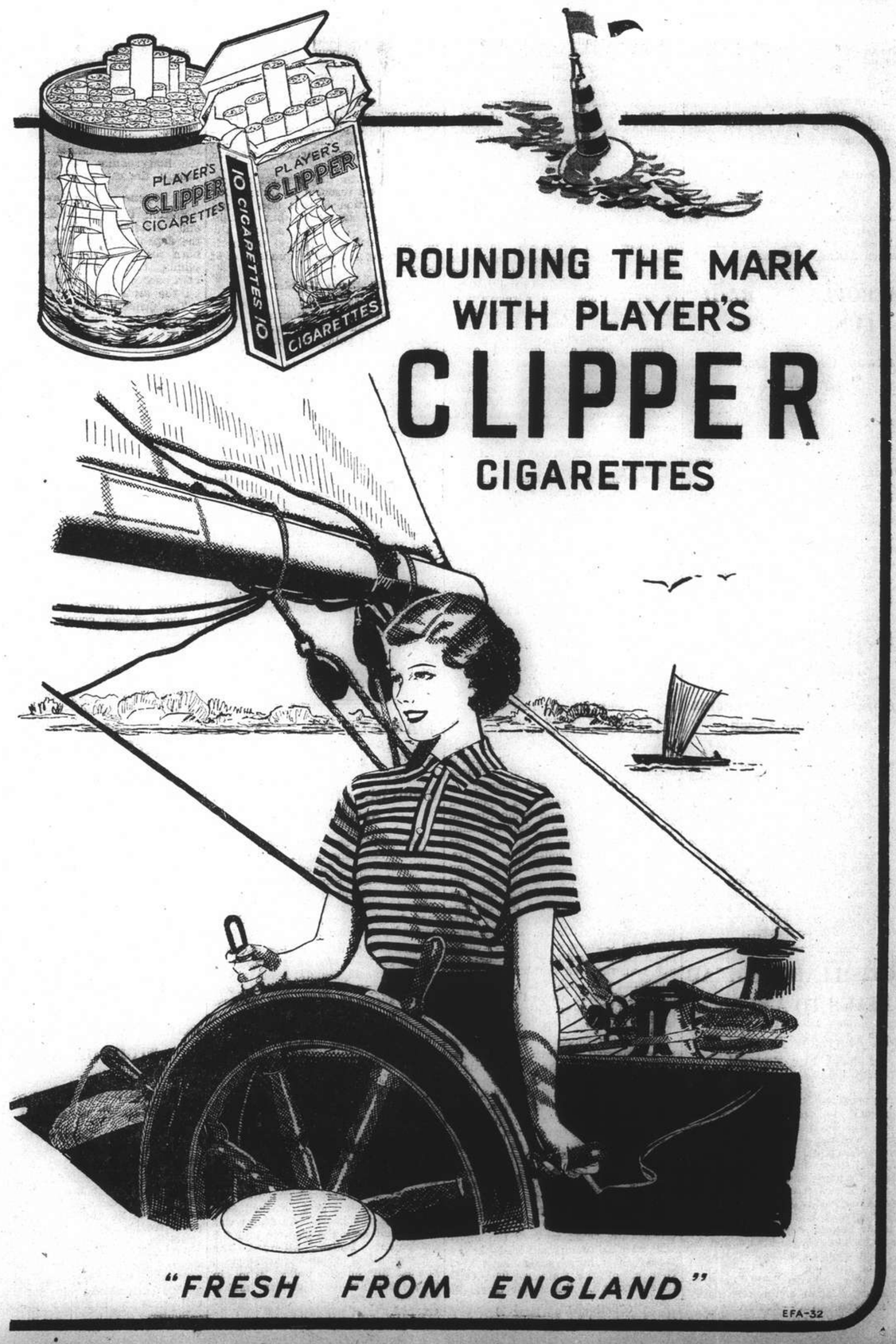

CHANGE IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY WILL SHAPE SLOWLY

Sanctions Against Japan Unlikely Unless Fully and Equally Undertaken by All Powers

Washington, Oct. 10.

POSSIBLE ways in which the League of Nations and the United States could co-operate against Japan were discussed at a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association to-day.

It was considered possible for the League to impose an arms and shipping embargo against Japan and for the United States simultaneously to invoke the Neutrality Act to ban the export of arms and to prohibit American vessels from carrying war materials to either belligerent. This type of co-operation, the Association believes, might offset the damage which an American arms embargo would be to China.—Reuter.

Washington, Oct. 10.

The Administration's desire to "halt war without war" was to-day giving the Government its most difficult task since the Versailles Conference.

Diplomatic observers believed efforts must first be made to establish a unified, carefully prepared public opinion supporting the Administration's objectives in the Far East.

It was, therefore, anticipated the address which President Roosevelt was to make on Tuesday would afford further guidance.

Mr. Roosevelt's immediate problem arises because the United States for a decade drifted towards isolation, culminating in the neutrality programme as the goal of congressional foreign policy and the widely-heralded "most practical means of maintaining the United States at peace."

President Roosevelt must now educate the public to the wisdom of his new policy and overcome the fixed ideas derived during the trend towards isolation.

Straws in the Wind

A recent unofficial poll taken by the Institute of Public Opinion discovered on the question, "In which plan do you have more faith to keep us out of war—stricter neutrality laws or leaving the job to the President?" that 79 per cent. of those voting favoured stricter neutrality laws. The poll showed 70 per cent. thought it was a mistake for the United States to enter the World War. The poll apparently was taken prior to President Roosevelt's Chicago address in which he denounced "international outlaws," but nevertheless indicated Mr. Roosevelt's new policy may have unforseen reactions.

The cumulative re-action to the moves made by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull during the past week thus far suggests that no forcible, coercive measures in the Far East are intended and that though President Roosevelt can rally sentiment in the United States and probably many other countries in South America and Europe also, bringing moral pressure upon Japan, such sentiment could not find support for any plan that would expose the United States singly to the risk of war or reprisals.

Middle Way Favoured

Midway between force and moral pressure lies the possibility of fostering some concerted effort to restrain Japan's war-making through economic coercion. Such efforts, as far as the United States public is concerned, would command immediate support from labour and industrialists who consider Japanese competition unfair, but would encounter opposition from those business elements who feel it would do immense injury to business without real public good and ultimately would hurt the United States most.

Some professional military leaders also would be sceptical as economic restraint would be merely a half blow, inviting retaliation without fully accomplishing the intended purposes.

In many respects, President Roosevelt's role is comparable to President Wilson's during the early stages of the World War but President Roosevelt differs because, in addition to being a peace advocate, he is a life-long student of national defence and possesses a keen understanding of all defence problems.

Mr. Roosevelt's policy in the long run is likely to represent the composite views of the State, War, Navy Departments and other advisers. He will foster peace but recognize the importance of having America's tremendous industrial and commercial power understood abroad.—United Press.

LABOUR CORPS WORK BEHIND LINES

Two Thousand Employed By Chinese Troops

Two thousand workers, rendered destitute by the Sino-Japanese hostilities in and around Shanghai, are to-day employed behind the Chinese lines, co-operating with the Chinese Army in the building of defences and executing other tasks, according to information from Chinese sources.

Having registered with the wartime service committee formed by Chinese labour organizations, the men have been given work at places where danger is considered to be comparatively remote. This is attested to by the fact that the corps has suffered no casualty.

Ever since their enlistment, the men have been staying behind the lines. In addition to wages, they are fed four times a day, Chinese circles report. Although the number of men required behind the lines is sufficient, more are reported to be asking to join the corps.

Meanwhile, Chinese relief committees and philanthropic bodies are confronted with the difficult problem of supporting a large number of unemployed workers and destitute farmers from war zones. Refugees awaiting relief in the Settlement and the French Concession are reported to number 90,000.

About 1,000 refugees were sent to Kashing yesterday. Measures have been devised to send unemployed workers to industrial centres in the the interior. In the case of peasants, farms will be secured for them in the interior.

JAPAN'S SUPER "BRAIN TRUST" STUDIED

Military Caste Represented Very Fully

Tokyo, Oct. 11.

Creation of a "brain trust" to assist the Government in formulating state policies, was debated to-day at a meeting of a sub-committee of the Privy Council when Baron Dr. Kiichiro Hiranuma and Mr. Gentaro Arai, respectively President and Vice-President of the Council, attended the meeting. Failing to agree, the final debate was left over to a plenary session on Oct. 18. The Government, Domei learned to-day, has already asked Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, who failed to form a Cabinet following the mutiny of Feb. 26, 1936, with an offer of councillorship. Others approached included Gen. Baron Sadao Araki, former War Minister; Admiral Baron Kiyotaro Abo, former Navy Minister, and Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet and "stormy petrel" of the Navy. The other six members of the "brain trust," will be prominent businessmen and politicians.—Domei.

FUNERAL

Mrs. Theano Kazanjoglou,

Funeral services were held yesterday for the late Mrs. Theano Kazanjoglou, mother of Mr. B. Kazanjoglou at the Russian Orthodox Church on Route Paul Henry. Mrs. Kazanjoglou was 73 years of age when claimed by death last Friday evening at the Country Hospital and was one of the oldest Greek residents of Shanghai. A Requiem Mass was celebrated at the church in the morning by Bishop John and in the afternoon services were conducted by the Rev. Father Makary, Vasily and Modest, assisted by choral voices. Interment took place at the Lokawei Cemetery and the casket was carried to the grave by Messrs. Kyn Dimirtiades, M. Janos, M. Kabble, K. Chelmis, B. Argentelle and N. A. Ivanoff. Among those sending flowers were:—

Mr. Kyn Dimitriades; Mr. and Mrs. H. Kaymoz; Mr. and Mrs. N. Katem; Peter Goullart; The Katemopoulis and G. L. Mexis; Mr. H. A. Thompson; Mr. and Mrs. G. Rapanakis and family; Mr. and Mrs. Karas and family; and others.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

LIBERTY BONDS FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR

Liberty Bonds of $5 and $1 denominations are now ready for distribution, according to an announcement of the National Committee for the sale of the Bonds. The first batch of $100,000 was delivered yesterday to the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank for distribution by postmen.

A twelve-year-old-girl turned in to the Committee her savings of $10 from her candy allowance for the past few months, together with subscriptions amounting to $61 which she had collected from relatives for the purchase of the bonds.

BEACH DWELLER DEFIES THE R.A.F.

Richard Frampton, the beach dweller who has lived on Chesil Beach, Weymouth, for nearly 20 years, is presenting the R.A.F. with a problem. The R.A.F. want to use the beach for bombing purposes but they cannot come to terms with Frampton to ensure his removal.

Japanese Say Big Offensive Has Been Launched

(Continued from page 5)

the rear of the enemy force operating north of Tsaochiako, according to the spokesman.

Chinese batteries at Pootung again successfully bombarded Japanese naval vessels anchored along the Whangpoo from the upper point to Yangtszepoo yesterday. According to the spokesman, three shells landed on three separate Japanese ships. The damage done could not be ascertained, however.

Japanese Claim Gains

Large gains were made by Japanese troops operating in the Lotien and Kiangwan sectors on October 9 to 10, the Japanese military spokesman here announced yesterday.

Moving along a six-kilometre front in the area north of Kiangwan, the spokesman claimed, the Japanese troops advanced 1,500 metres.

In the Lotien sector, the Japanese troops were asserted to have gained between 500 and 600 metres of ground along a five-kilometre front.

Japanese officers and men killed in action on the Shanghai front between August 23 and October 7 numbered 2,800, the Japanese military spokesman disclosed yesterday.

In addition to these casualties, 300 men lost their lives as the result of the cholera epidemic. The spokesman, however, emphasized, that the epidemic was now under control.

The dead are sent to Japan after cremation.

Chapei Battle

There was considerable, though not the most serious, fighting on the Chapei, Kiangwan, and Wentsaopang Creek sectors yesterday morning, with neither side making definite progress in any one of the areas of conflict, according to noon dispatches from C.N.A. correspondents on the front.

In the Chapei-Kiangwan sectors, the messages report the Chinese troops had changed their tactics, from defence to offence.

In Chapei, after more than three hours of combat which started shortly after 3.30 o'clock yesterday morning, the Chinese troops had advanced to North Szechuen Road.

Seeing that heavy casualties had been inflicted upon the Japanese, the reports stated, the Chinese troops dropped back to their original positions.

In the course of fighting in the Kwangtung Street and East Paoshing Road areas, for example, it was mentioned, the Chinese killed over 60 Japanese soldiers, captured two machine guns and 17 rifles.

Chinese Change Tactics

Meantime, the Chinese troops, in changing their tactics, launched an attack on the Japanese positions at the Ai Kuo Girls School and the Liusan Gardens at 3 o'clock yesterday morning from Patsuchiao by three routes, namely the Chuchiachiao, Kwang Li Road and Wangpang Road.

To check the Chinese advance, the Japanese utilized mainly their tanks along the Kiangwan Road, one of which was damaged by Chinese fire.

The Chinese were making satisfactory progress on the Kwang Li Road, killing over 30 Japanese soldiers after one and a half hour's fighting. The Chinese also suffered some casualties.

An all-night combat occurred in the Kiangwan sector when a large detachment of Japanese troops made an assault from the Civic Centre on the Chinese positions in the vicinity of Fu Tan University and Liang Kiang Girls Sohool.

Supply Lines Bombed

Important Chinese military concentrations and supply and communication lines in Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kwangtung provinces were bombed by Japanese naval aircraft on Sunday, according to a communiqué issued yesterday morning by the headquarters of the Japanese Fleet.

Near Canton, the communiqué claimed, Japanese naval 'planes bombed the Tsunghua and Tienho aerodromes inflicting heavy damage. The Kwangchow Military Academy and the provisional headquarters of the Chinese troops at Whampoa, the statement said, were also severely damaged.

Another flight of Japanese naval 'planes, the communiqué said, destroyed locomotive sheds and freight trains loaded with arms and munitions at Suhsien, along the Tientsin-Pukow railway in northern Anhwei, and at Hsuchow, Kiangsu province, at the junction of the Tsinpu and Lunghai railways. Another locomotive shed and several dozen cars concentrated to the east of Hsuchow, along the Lunghai railway were also destroyed, the communiqué said.

Referring to the gun duel between Japanese men-of-war on the Whangpoo and Chinese batteries in Pootung on Sunday evening, the communiqué asserted that the Japanese vessels opened fire in retaliation to Chinese firing from the godowns adjacent to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company wharf in Pootung.

Japanese ships ceased firing when the Chinese guns were silenced, the communiqué added.

Saddle Islands Taken

A small landing party at 7 o'clock yesterday morning took possession of the Hsushan wireless station on the Saddle Islands, the headquarters of the Third Fleet announced last night.

A Chinese battery at Weitsunchiao, north-west of the Kiangwan village, was destroyed by Japanese naval bombardment at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the communiqué claimed.

The Chinese artillery, the statement added, was for a few days regarded as a menace to the Yangtszepoo district.

JAPANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON GUARDED

London, Oct. 11.

The Japanese Embassy here was surrounded by a strong police cordon throughout yesterday because the Communist Party had announced that demonstrations of sympathy for China would be held. The police were withdrawn early this morning.—Trans-Ocean.

SEQUEL OF SANCTIONS IN ITALY SEEN TO-DAY

Rome, Oct. 11.

The Central Corporative Committee met this morning to consider the national problem of autarchy—economic self-sufficiency. Sanctions facilitated this policy of economic nationalism, it is believed, for Italian imports from 1935 to 1936 dropped from 7,800,000 lires to 5,994,000 lires.—Havas.

ITALIAN EMBASSY IN U.S. GUARDED

Washington, Oct. 11.

Police officials to-day patrolled the Italian Embassy here as a result of a threatened anti-Fascist demonstration on the occasion of the visit of Signor Vitorio Mussolini, son of Sig. Benito Mussolini, to Washington. An Italian anti-Fascist committee requested President Roosevelt to refuse to welcome Signor Mussolini, alleging that he represented "the lawlessness of the aggressor nations whom you wish to put in quarantine."—United Press.

ARAB DEPORTEES ARRIVE ON SEYCHELLES

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Mahe, Oct. 11.

The Arab leaders deported from Palestine for "activities prejudicial to the maintenance public of security in Palestine," arrived here to-day in the British destroyer Active. Among the leaders deported are the leader of the Arab Party, the secretary of the Arab Higher Committee, the major of Jerusalem and the president of the Arab Youth organization.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA

To-night in the Shanghai Opera House (Canidrome Ballroom), the Russian Grand Opera Company will present Tchaikowsky's popular "Eugene Onegin," with Shushlin, Kudinoff and Miss Zorich cast respectively as Prince Gremin, Oneign and Tatiana. Others taking part are Sinkevich, Krylova, Eltzova, Markoff, Michailoff and Hovans.

The ballet will be directed by Sokolsky, the dancers including Baranova, Nedler, Larskaya, Nikitina and Svetlanoff. Co-producers are Clarin and Ulianoff, while Maestro Sloutsky will wield the baton.

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SOOCHOW STATION BOMBED

Many Raids By Japanese On Interior Cities

CHINESE CLAIM PLANES SHOT DOWN

Soochow, Oct. 11.

The Soochow Railway Station was severely bombed by nine Japanese planes shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon. One civilian was killed and five others were wounded and three coaches demolished.

During their 10-minute raid one of the bombers was brought down by Chinese anti-aircraft guns outside the Chimen Gate. The pilot met instant death while the machine was completely destroyed.—Central News.

Raid on Nanchang

Nanchang, Oct. 11.

Flying in groups of three, nine Japanese planes raided Nanchang at 6.20 o'clock this afternoon, killing a number of civilians and destroying several buildings in the vicinity of Niuhong Station, the southern terminus of the Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway.

Although they aimed at the newly constructed Chung Cheng Bridge in Nanchang, the bombs all missed their marks.

Simultaneously three Japanese planes visited Yushan in northern Kiangsi where they unloaded three explosives. Several other cities in eastern Kiangsi were also visited by enemy aircraft to-day, but they did not drop any bomb.—Central News.

Whampoa Again Raided

Canton, Oct. 11.

At least 20 persons were killed and wounded at Whampao early this morning when eight Japanese planes raided the harbour. Altogether seven bombs were dropped.

The enemy planes discharged three explosives at Bocca Tigris Forts, but all of them missed their targets and failed to do any damage. Many bombs were also dropped on the outskirts of Canton.

At 8.45 a.m. twelve Japanese planes raided various points along the southern section of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

It has now been ascertained that two Japanese bombers were shot down yesterday during their attempted bombing of the Canton-Hankow line. One machine was discovered at Pinan village in the Chungshan District; while the other at Shashan near Tungkwan.—Central News.

Students Killed

Scores of primary school students were killed by Japanese aircraft during their raids on Yuehwangssu in Taitsang on October 7, it was revealed yesterday by the Central News Agency.

No less than 80 dwellings were said to have also been destroyed by the planes on the same day.

Plans are being made by Taitsang, Kiating and Paoshan residents here for relieving the victims.

CHINESE ANTHEM IN LONDON STREETS

Trafalgar Square "Rains Gold" for Relief

London, Oct. 11.

The Chinese national anthem was sung at Trafalgar Square yesterday by Chinese attending a demonstration sponsored by the China Relief Committee. Showers of money were flung on the platform for medical supplies by many hundreds of sympathisers.

At a meeting at the Mansion House to-day of representatives of financial, commercial and business interests in the City, the Lord Mayor, who presided, announced that he would undertake a collection from the City for the relief of the people of China and the large number of British subjects affected by the Sino-Japanese conflict.

He said he would hand over the proceeds to the larger fund sponsored by the China Association, the Conference of British Missionary Societies and the British Red Cross.

The meeting to-day was only for the purpose of a preliminary discussion. Those present will now consult their respective interests.—Reuter.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR IN BERLIN

Labour Front Leader Greets Visitors

Berlin, Oct. 11.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived in Berlin to-day. Dr. Ley, leader of the German Labour Front, greeted them and presented the Duchess with a bouquet. A number of women also presented her with flowers.

A group of officials welcomed the couple on behalf of Herr Hitler, Dr. Josef Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, and other leaders. The Duke and Duchess then proceeded to the Kaiserhof Hotel opposite the Fuehrer's Palace.

The Duke made the first inspection of his tour when he drove in an open car to the Stocks works, a large engineering establishment outside Berlin.

As he walked out of his hotel, crowds broke through the police cordon and swarmed round his car, cheering wildly.

After inspecting the works, the Duke rejoined the Duchess at the Kaiserhof Hotel.—Reuter.

USE OF POISON GAS DENIED IN TOKYO

Tokyo, Oct. 11.

Chinese charges that the Japanese forces on the Shanghai front used poison gas in engagements on October 4 and 5 were denied to-day by a spokesman of the Foreign Office who described the allegations as "utterly absurd" and asserted the Chinese are now resorting to "all sorts of false charges." This, he declared, is "quite understandable, because their own forces on land, sea and in the air proved no match to the Japanese forces and the last strap to which the Chinese can cling, is propaganda based on their own hallucinations."—Domei.

WAR MINISTER IN CANTON

Japanese Report Changes Contemplated

Hongkong, Oct. 11.

Gen. Ho Ying-ching, War Minister, arrived in Canton on Saturday night on instructions from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for conferences with Generals Wu Te-chen and Yu Han-mou, respectively Governor and Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung.

Chinese sources here alleged that Gen. Ho has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Chinese forces in Kwangsi, Kwangtung, and Fukien.

With his arrival, these sources said, the Generalissimo's headquarters in Canton will be replaced by a new, more powerful, organ.—Domei.

CHINESE WOMAN STRUCK BY SHRAPNEL

A Chinese woman suffering from a shrapnel wound in the thigh was conveyed from Cunningham and Haining Roads by a fire brigade ambulance to the Lester Chinese Hospital at about 5.30 p.m. yesterday. The woman was reported to have been wounded when a shell exploded in the North Station area several hundred yards away.

N.C. 5/1

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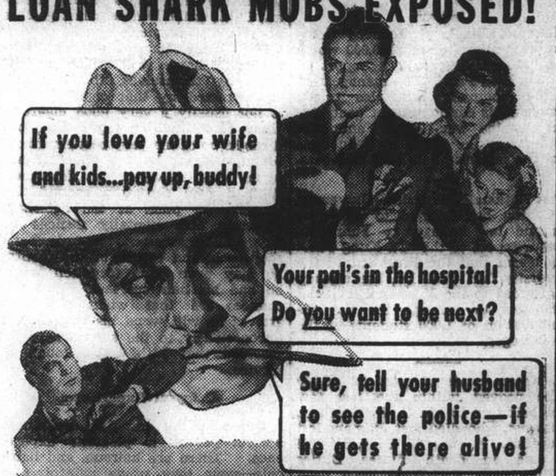

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FROM DAY TO DAY

THE Duke of Gloucester will unveil a statue to the late Field-Marshal Earl Haig in Whitehall on the afternoon before Armistice Day.

PRINCESS Paul of Jugoslavia, sister of the Duchess of Kent, underwent an operation for appendicitis in a London nursing home yesterday. She is making good progress.

A BRITISH naval division arrived yesterday at Ceshmeh Scalanova, in the Agean Sea, which, in accordance with Anglo-Turkish arrangements, British warships may use as a base on anti-piracy control in the eastern Mediterranean.

THE appointment of Air-Marshal P. B. Joubert de La Ferté, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief Coastal Command, Royal Air Force, since 1936, to the post of Air-Officer Commanding the R.A.F. Headquarters in New Delhi, India, is announced.

MISS Renate Mueller, one of Germany's most prominent film actresses, died here in a nursing home yesterday at the age of 31 after a long and painful illness contracted as the result of a slimming cure she underwent in 1933.

MR. Seibei Homma and Mr. Katsuro Sato, respectively sub-manager and p.p. manager of the local office of the Yokohama Specie Bank will leave here at the end of this month for Tokyo, where they will be attached to the Secretariat of the Tokyo branch.

MR. W. J. Hawkings of Messrs. Marden & Co., returned to Shanghai from Weihaiwei by the ss. Shengking on Sunday, fully recovered from his recent illness. Whilst at Weihaiwei Mr. Hawkings celebrated his Silver Wedding with his family, who have now returned to Peitaiho.

THE Clyde Navigation Trust decided yesterday to widen the river at a cost of £70,000 to facilitate the progress downstream of the sistership of the Queen Mary, which is now under construction. One-third of the cost will be met by a grant from the Special Areas Fund.

THE General Association of Christian Bodies in Canton, on October 8, sent a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Cosmo Lang, in which it thanked the Primate on behalf of the Christians in Canton for his courageous stand for justice and humanity, says a report to the "China Times."

GENERAL Li Tsung-jen, Pacification Commissioner for Kwangsi province, arrived in Changsha from Kweilin on October 10 at noon by 'plane, states a dispatch to the Chinese press. Later in the afternoon, General Li, who was accompanied by a staff of nine members, entrained for Hankow on his way to Nanking.

NANYANG Brothers' Tobacco Company has subscribed to $250,000 worth of Liberty Bonds, says a report to the "Sin Wen Pao." The management of the company has also made arrangements for long-term contributions to the war chest and subscriptions to the bonds by reductions from the salaries of its staff members.

THE National Chungshan University in Canton has decided to move its arts and law colleges to Yunnanfu, states a report to the "Ta Kung Pao." It is learnt that the President of the University, Mr. Tsou Lu, has already telegraphed to the Yunnan Provincial authorities to arrange for the accommodation of 1,000 students of the two colleges.

A SECOND estate of over £1,000,000 to be proved within the last few days, belonged to Mr. C. W. Harrison, shipowner, who died last July and left £1,644,236. A sum of £730,454 will be paid in death duties. Duties totalling over £6,000,000 have been paid this year so far on estates over £1,000,000 of which the largest was £2,388,843 of another shipowner, Lord Runciman.

THE royal research ship Discovery II is again about to depart from London for the Antarctic to continue oceanographical research, mainly on whales, which the Discovery Committee, acting under the Colonial Secretary, Mr. William Ormsby-Gore and on behalf of the Falkland Islands Government, has been conducting for some years past.

THE Civic War Services Volunteers Organization in Shanghai has sent out twelve propaganda corps of ten members each to do publicity work in various towns along the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways, says a report to the "Sin-Wen Pao." The methods to be used by the corps will include speeches, dramatic presentations and distribution of literature.

IN a census report for the counties of London and Middlesex published recently it is stated that there are 8,203,942 people living in the Greater London area. In 1921 the population was 7,480,101. While the number of people living in the outer ring has increased from 2,995,678 to 3,806,939, there has been a reduction in the population of the London administrative county from 4,484,523 to 4,397,003.

GENERAL Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government and Commander of the 3rd Route Army, issued a Double Tenth message to the Shantung people in which he said that the present resistance against Japanese invasion, so as to preserve national independence, is absolutely worth while, states a dispatch to the "Ta Kung Pao." General Han also sent an autographed order to the troops under his command to fight the invaders to the finish.

AFTER more than 600 years England has implemented a promise and returned to Edinburgh all the remains of the Scottish National records which symbolized her political and religious freedom. The documents nine in number, should have been returned under the treaty of Northampton in 1928, but were retained for political reasons. Following the passage of the Public Records (Scotland Act), the documents were taken to Edinburgh recently by Mr. R. L. Atkinson assistant keeper of the Public Record Officer, London, and handed over to the custody of Mr. William Angus, Keeper of the Records of Scotland.

LONDON ROAD MENDING SEASON IN FULL SWING

No, not the result of an air raid, but the road repairing season in full swing in London. This is a vista of Trafalgar Square.

JAPANESE BARBERS OUT OF WORK

Chinese Establishments Now Getting More Customers

THE JOYS OF A GOOD HAIR CUT

Now that the Japanese barbers have evacuated to the area north of the Creek, and the snipping of their scissors is no longer heard in the establishments sporting a Rising Sun on their window panes, the Chinese barber has come more to the foreground. He does not enjoy a monopoly, as he still has to compete with Russian and a sprinkling of French hairdressers, who in some cases have taken the place of the departing Japanese.

Old customers of the Japanese haircutting establishments, turning over to the Chinese barber shops, find that the latter compare favourably with their Japanese counterparts. They will find that some Chinese shops offer them especial value for money. In addition to a haircut, shave and facial massage (all for a mere 50 cents or so), the customer is handed a cigarette as he leaves the shop, and a willing assistant lights it for him as a last gesture of friendly service.

More even than the princely haircut and shave, well worth the 50 cents by themselves, the customer is impressed by that cigarette. It is not usually a very good cigarette (how could that be expected?), but it might be of the very best American brand, judging by the effect it has upon the newly-shorn foreigner. With a cool sensation around the temples, he puffs at the cumshaw cigarette and mentally decides to pay another visit to that barber's shop. In the course of the month, he may even have forgotten when he had his hair cut last. But the chances are that when pay day arrives he will wend his way almost unconsciously to the shop where he received that little extra touch of service.

A Joyful Experience

Taken for the first time, a Chinese haircut proves a pleasant experience. There are haircuts and haircuts—some may prove painful, and leave the customer giving himself a horrified glance in the glass as he sees that his "side whiskers" have been transformed into wavy lines starting a good quarter of an inch above the ear, and curving wildly down the side of the head. But the Chinese barber, on the whole, is a tactful craftsman, and does not indulge in any original ideas as to what patterns should be clipped on the customer's head.

The hair having been appreciably shortened, it is pleasant to feel warm, soapy water being applied to the back of the neck, the straggly pieces of hair shaved off, and the skin made soft and smooth. The facial shave is also enjoyable. His head tilted back to a horizontal position, the customer counts the flies on the ceiling as his face is lathered, shaved, powdered, rubbed with cream, battered with an electric massaging apparatus, and subjected to various other treatments according to the individual barber shop.

He cannot help nodding full-hearted approval as a mirror, proferred by the barber, reflects a well-groomed appearance at the back of the head, and the mirror in front shows a sleek coiffeur parted in a perfect straight line. The cigarette completes the job.

And the Chinese barber shop has found another regular customer. The Japanese barbers kept up a high standard of hair clipping, and many foreigners are sorry to see them go. But it is no hardship taking a Chinese haircut for a change.

NAKED WOMAN WALKS DOWN HANKOW RD.

Motorists and others travelling down Hankow Road shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning had the shock of their lives when they came on a young Chinese lady, apparently in her early twenties, who was walking down the road towards the Race Course—for she was as naked as the day she was born.

She was followed by a large crowd, but turned a deaf ear to their shouts and jeers, and ambled slowly past the police constable on traffic duty at Yu Ya Ching Road before he could collect his senses. She was rushed to the Louza Police Station, and subsequently sent to the Mercy Hospital, where she is an old patient. The authorities stated yesterday that she suffers from periods of abnormality which are of comparatively short duration but usually have yesterday's unfortunate effect.

Two Huge Bombs Fail to Explode

During yesterday afternoon's bombing of the North Station area, crowds on downtown roofs watched breathlessly as two particularly huge bombs left an army biplane, at 4.45 o'clock, and hurtled to the ground below. The missiles were so large that their descent could be followed easily almost until they hit. Tensely the watchers waited for the pillars of bomb smoke and the the big double explosion. They had visions of the terrific destruction which was being caused. They waited and waited. There was not a sound and no cloud of smoke and dust. The gigantic bombs were duds!

STRAITS CHINESE BACK NANKING

Money Contribtions To War Funds Pour In

Chinese residents in the Straits Settlement from business magnates to maid servants are contributing money to swell China's war chest, according to a recent arrival from the British colony.

Street vendors selling ice cream, candy, noodles and other eatables, vie with each other in donating their day's income, ranging sometimes from a few dollars to sizeable amounts, to China's cause.

Flower girls, students and even house-wives elect to sell flowers for the contributions to war aid associations there.

All Chinese-owned business concerns and shops, it was further stated, are pledging a certain amount of monetary contributions every month for the duration of the hostilities.

In addition to the fund raising campaigns, a movement to collect old garments and bandages for wounded Chinese soldiers is also in full swing in the Straits Settlements, he disclosed.

From Singapore alone, he said, over 100,000 pieces of old clothes have already been sent to China. The informant also revealed that since the outbreak of the hostilities, all Japanese shops in British Malaya have suffered a business depression. A boycott of Japanese goods unprecedented in intensity has been initiated by Chinese.—Central News.

POOR HOUSE BOMBED IN CANTON

Many Destitute Victims Of Japanese Raid

Canton, Oct. 11.

The Poor House here, taking care of hundreds of paupers, was among the buildings destroyed by Japanese aeroplanes in their raid over Canton yesterday morning. Scores of the inmates, most of them being elderly persons and children, were blasted to death or mutilated.

Visiting the locality immediately after the raid, a C.N.A. representative found ghastly tragic scenes defying literary description.

The campus of the National Chungshan University was again the target of Japanese fliers yesterday, several bombs being dropped in the vicinity of its southern gate.

Bridges on the Canton-Hankow Railway immediately north of Canton were also bombed yesterday.—Central News.

"DOUBLE TENTH" OBSERVED

Frankfort on Main, Oct. 11.

The Chinese national holiday was celebrated by the China Institute here by an impressive celebration at the Carlton Hotel attended by numerous friends of China, leading personages of science, commerce and industry, a large number of members of the Chinese colony, representatives of the various German government departments and the defence forces as well as by many young Chinese studying at German universities.

The main feature of the celebration was a lecture delivered by the President of the China Institute, Prof. Dr. Erwin Rouselle on the subject of "mental attitude of the Chinese towards fate."

Referring to the grave trials through which China is now passing, Dr. Rousselle pointed out that the vitality of the Chinese nation has always reasserted itself although during 4,000 years of its history, the Chinese Empire had to pass through turbulent periods which in some times lasted several centuries.—Trans-Ocean.

HUMIDITY AND THE PAST WEEK

Saturation Point Reached On Several Occasions

CONDENSATION ON WALLS AND OTHER THINGS

That it has been wet in Shanghai for the past week—with the exception of yesterday, when a change in the weather was noted—there will be few to deny. Not only has it been raining, however, but the atmosphere itself has been sticky. Over the week-end, humidity figures of 100 per cent. were recorded on no less than three occasions, and of 99 per cent. on four occasions.

Now, humidity and temperature go hand in hand, as Father Gherzi, of Zikawei Observatory, has said time and time again when people talk about "it isn't the heat, it's the humidity." During the hot months, when the air is sultry, everything seems damp and, metaphorically speaking, one feels "water-logged" it is due to the combination of a high humidity percentage combined with a high temperature.

Air consists of a mixture of oxygen, nitrogen, carbonic acid gas, ammonia, one or two other things, and aqueous vapour. The proportion of the various elements which go to make up the air we breathe is fairly constant, but the percentage of aqueous vapour in the air is subject to very large variations, as a study of the "Weather, Time and Tide" tables on the back page of the "North-China Daily News" will show. One hundred per cent. humidity means that the air is completely saturated, that it can take up no more water—which explains the moisture on the walls, tables and other things.

Zikawei Recordings

Readings of temperature, humidity, nebulosity and other meteorological data are taken by Zikawei at 4 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and again at the same hours in the evening. The following recordings were taken on Friday and Saturday, the first figure being the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, and that following in brackets the percentage of humidity:—

DATE Oct.	4.00	9.00	16.00	21.00
8	64.9 (100)	67.1 (98)	67.3 (99)	67.5 (99)
9	66.4 (100)	67.3 (98)	68.4 (95)	67.6 (100)

For the purposes of comparison, the figures for the first three days of August and for the three days in the middle of that month are given below:—

DATE Aug.	4.00	9.00	16.00	21.00
1	80.1 (94)	87.1 (77)	90.5 (72)	82.2 (90)
2	81.1 (88)	86.2 (80)	87.4 (73)	82.6 (88)
3	79.2 (96)	78.1 (98)	77.2 (99)	77.9 (98)
14	75.9 (87)	80.1 (88)	83.2 (86)	79.7 (87)
15	75.7 (97)	76.8 (100)	78.6 (96)	78.3 (97)
16	77.5 (98)	80.4 (89)	85.3 (79)	79.0 (93)

Actually, Shanghai's rainfall this year has been less than the average. The total rainfall for 1937, from New Year's Day to Sunday, the "Double Tenth," inclusive, was 31.86 inches of rain, as compared with the average for 64 years of 39.27 inches.

OBITUARY

Mr. W. H. Workman

Newton, Mass., Oct. 10.

Mr. William Hunter Workman, the famous American explorer died today.—Reuter.

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JAPAN MANOEUVRED INTO LOCAL WAR

Sir Francis Lindley Writes to "The Times"

CHINESE ENVOY RECALLS 1932 TRUCE TERMS

London, Oct. 11.

"There can be few who have closely followed events in the Far East who are not convinced that the Chinese manoeuvred the Japanese into the campaign round Shanghai, with the double and perfectly legitimate object of creating a diversion from the struggle in the North and embroiling Japan with the Powers," declares Sir Francis Lindley, former Ambassador to Japan, in a letter to "The Times" to-day.

"The Chinese," the letter states, "have succeeded in their first object beyond expectations, and, if we listen to the advice of those who have never yet been right on any subject connected with foreign affairs, they will succeed also in the second."

Sir Francis says that he has not yet met any man with common sense who believes that any ultimate good can come to the Empire, or to European civilization, from a policy of sanctions or boycott.

The letter concludes by urging the British Government to secure the abolition of Article XVI of the League of Nations Covenant, which deals with sanctions, "for as long as that Article stands there can be no appeasement between nations, nor any relaxation of the policy of self-sufficiency which is the bane of the world."

Chinese Envoy's Letter

The Chinese Government would have failed in its primary duty if it had not ordered the movement of Chinese troops within Chinese territory for its defence, when the Japanese landed marines in Shanghai after the Hungjao aerodrome incident, said Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador in London, in a letter to "The Times" to-day.

Mr. Quo recalled his declaration, on behalf of the Chinese Government, in concluding the Shanghai Armistice Agreement of 1932, that there was nothing in the Agreement which implied any permanent restriction on the movements of Chinese troops. This, the Ambassador concluded, was accepted by representatives of the mediating Powers and was not questioned by the Japanese delegates.

Claims "Too Thin"

London, Oct. 11.

It is a little bewildering that the Nanking Government, who have waged an unremitting, and finally successful, war with the Communists for a decade, should be described as having yielded to Communist intrigue, says "The Times" to-day in an editorial on Japan's reply to the condemnation of her action in China by the League of Nations and the American Government.

The attacks on Japanese troops in North China, the newspaper continues, were unquestionably provoked by the policy of undermining the sovereignty and authority of the Nanking Government in the Northern Provinces.

Even assuming that the Chinese, by using their rights under the Agreement of 1932 to move troops into the demilitarized zone in Shanghai, did give the Japanese a pretext, or reason, for military operations, which have been more expensive than successful, the broad claim that China is responsible for the present hostilities and Japan, consequently, is not guilty of treaty breaking, but is fighting a purely defensive campaign, will hardly convince most of the other signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty.

"It is just a little too thin," concludes "The Times."—Reuter.

BRITISH SHIP AGROUND OFF YOKOHAMA

Tokyo, Oct. 11.

The British-owned ss. Quarrington Court, 6,900 tons, ran aground off Yokohama this morning.—Domei.

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	Oct. 10 Bid	Oct. 12 Bid
Antamok	.54	.56
Atok	.17	.17
Baguio Gold	.16	.17
Batong Buhay	.0110	.0120
Benguet Consolidated	9.80	9.70
Big Wedge	.12	.12
Coco Grove	.45	.50
Consolidated Mines	.0170	.0180
Demonstration	.39	.40
Itogon	.39	.39
Ixl	.55	.56
Ipo	.12	.12
Maasbate	.13	.13
Paracale Gold	.08	.07
Paracale Gumaus	.21	.21
San Mauricio	.67	.69
Suyoc	.20	.21
United Paracale	.56	.57
	Quiet	Quiet

Saturday's turnover: 4,713,100 shares.
S. C. and F. Index (closing prices): 82.41.—Reuter.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Osaka, Oct. 11.
Kogo 5%	Y.101.68
3rd Series, 5% (Red. 1985-88)	101.88

—Reuter.

SILVER QUOTATIONS

London, Oct. 11.

No change was seen in silver prices in the London silver market to-day, with quotations being:—

	Oct. 9	Oct. 11
London spot	20 1/16 d.	20 1/16 d.
" forward	19 15/16 d.	19 15/16 d.
London/New York:		
One pound	U.S.$4.95 7/16	$4.95 3/4
One U.S. dollar	48.442d.	48.411d.

—Reuter.

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Authorised	$50,000,000
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Hongkong Currency	
Reserve Fund	$10,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	£6,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

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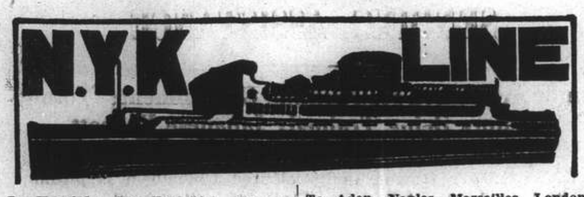

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TAIYO MARU ..... Nov. 20
TATSUTA MARU ..... Dec. 14

To Vancouver and Seattle (From Kobe)
HIKAWA MARU ..... Oct. 23

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(From Hongkong)
NAGARA MARU ..... Oct. 26
NOJIMA MARU ..... Nov. 26

To South American (West Coast Ports) (From Kobe)
HEIYO MARU ..... Oct. 22

To Kobe and Yokohama

To Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe (Rapid Express Service.)
SHANGHAI MARU ..... Oct. 14
NAGASAKI MARU ..... Oct. 18
SHANGHAI MARU ..... Oct. 22
NAGASAKI MARU ..... Oct. 27

To Aden, Naples, Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Rotterdam via Straits and Colombo
From Hongkong
*TERUKUNI MARU ..... Nov. 5
HAKUSAN MARU ..... Nov. 20
*Call at Hamburg.

To Hamburg via Port Sudan, Alexandria and Casablanca

To Liverpool (from Hongkong)
LISBON MARU ..... Nov. 13

To Bombay

To Hongkong

To Australian Ports via Manila (From Hongkong)
KITANO MARU ..... Oct. 23

To Moji and Kobe

For Passage or Freight apply to **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**
Tel. 12842 After Office Hours 18885
31 The Bund
General Passenger Agents of Cunard-White Star, Ltd.

PASSAGE FARES
Shanghai to London

Class	Single	Return
A	£88	£154
B	£68	£119
C	£64	£112

Passenger Office
21-23 French Bund

Butterfield & Swire
Agents
Telephone 82020

LONDON SAILINGS

3 Nov.—MENESTHEUS‡ from Hong Kong	16 Nov.—AENEAS† from Hong Kong	28 Nov.—AGAMEMNON
Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Glasgow — via Aden	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Glasgow — via Aden	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Glasgow — via

LIVERPOOL SAILINGS

10 Nov.—ATREUS	19 Dec.—BELLEROPHON
Havre, Liverpool, Bromborough, Glasgow	Havre, Liverpool, Bromborough

*Cargo steamer with limited Passenger Accommodation. † "A" Class Passenger vessel ‡ Motor vessel with limited recently modernised Passenger Accommodation.

"Outward cargo for Shanghai from U. K. & Continent—all vessels Cargo normally stored under cover to be discharged at Singapore, 'open air storage' cargo at Hong Kong, as stowage permits.
Outward cargo for Shanghai from New York. 'Phemius' Probably discharges most of her cargo at Manila.
Outward cargo for Shanghai from Pacific Coast. 'Ixion' Discharged her cargo at Kobe."

LLOYD TRIESTINO

M.V. "VICTORIA"

TO GENOA Via Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Massowah, Port Said, Naples.

on or about October 18

for particulars please apply to

LLOYD TRIESTINO
26 The Bund, SHANGHAI.
Telephone : 16885 Tel. Adr.: LLOYDIANO

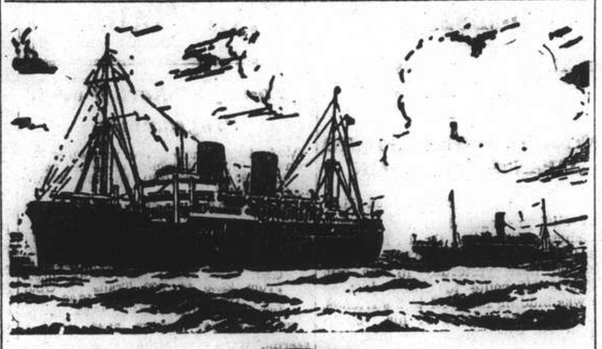
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

S.S. POTSDAM
for Genoa, Southampton, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen
will now sail from **HONGKONG**
on October 22
connecting vessel from Shanghai M.V. VICTORIA on October 18

S.S. DONAU
for Oran, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen
will sail from Kwang Wha Oil Installation Wharf
on October 28

For Passage and Freight apply to:

MELCHERS & CO.
General Agents:
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
210 Kiukiang Road Telephone 15566



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(Incorporated in England—by Royal Charter)
Direct Fortnightly Mail Steamers (under contract with H.M. Govt.)

TO BOMBAY, MARSEILLES and LONDON
Via Straits and Ceylon

	From Hongkong	Tonnage
Oct. 30	†CARTHAGE	15,000
Nov. 13	COMORIN	15,000
Nov. 27	RANCHI	17,000

Taking Passengers and Cargo Transhipping Hongkong.

	From Hongkong	Tonnage
Dec. 11	RAJPUTANA	17,000
Dec. 25	RANPURA	17,000

*Cargo only; calling at Casablanca Havre, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp. †not calling Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
To CALCUTTA via PORTS

	Leave Shanghai For Japan	Leave Hongkong
TALMA		Oct. 23
SIRDHANA		Nov. 6
SHIRALA		Nov. 20

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.
FAST MAIL SERVICE
SHANGHAI TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
Via Japan, Hongkong and Rabaul

Australia and New Zealand for a healthy and cheap holiday. Your money is worth 25% more. Variations of climate to suit all, with surfing, fishing and shooting second to none.

Steamers	Commanders	Lv. Shanghai via Japan	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Sydney
NELLORE	H. C. G. Strafford		Oct. 30	Nov. 18
TANDA	E. Pilcher	Nov. 9	Dec. 3	Dec. 22
NANKIN	T. J. Mills	Dec. 10	Jan. 1	Jan. 20

Taking Passengers and Cargo Direct from Shanghai Transhipping at Hongkong

All vessels may call at any ports on or off the route—and the route and all sailings are subject to change or deviation with or without notice.

Mackinnon, Mackenzie, & Co.
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9 Ave. Edward VII
Tel. 82034

FRENCH MAIL SERVICE KOBE, MARSEILLES
via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti and Port-Said.

S.S. ANDRE LEBON
will leave Kobe for Woosung on October 13
will arrive at Woosung on October 15
will leave Woosung for Marseilles on Oct. 16
For all information apply to the
COMPANY'S OFFICE
9 Avenue Edward VII, 1st floor

"Glen" and "Shire" Lines

Joint Services to and from the United Kingdom, Continent, etc.

Inward Cargo for Shanghai
"GLENSHIEL". Discharged at Singapore
Vessels due to sail from Shanghai
"GLENSHIEL" October 25 London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Antwerp via Manila and Straits.
"FLINTSHIRE" November 6 Casablanca, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Antwerp via Hongkong and Straits.
Loading dates approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. *Passenger and Loading Agents* Telephone 15290
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE *Discharging Agents* Telephone 82020

East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
of Copenhagen

Outwards from European Continental Ports
MS. JAVA—Shanghai cargo discharged at Manila October 6, 1937.

Homewards
for Jaffa, Haifa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Copenhagen
MS. INDIA Loading at Hongkong .. .. Oct. 17
MS. JAVA Loading at Hongkong .. .. Nov. 10

Agency of
THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
Telephone 15055 17 Canton Road

CONNECT WITH PRESIDENT LINERS IN HONGKONG OR JAPAN

KOBE

Steamer	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Kobe
ss. Shanghai Maru	Oct. 13	Oct. 16
uss Chaumont	Oct. 19	Oct. 27
ss. Shanghai Maru	Oct. 22	Oct. 25
ss. Nagasaki Maru	Nov. 4	Nov. 7

Steamer	Leave Kobe	Arrive U.S.
ss. Pres. Wilson	Oct. 11	Oct. 26
ss. Pres. Jefferson	Oct. 17	Oct. 30
ss. Pres. Hoover	Oct. 28	Nov. 10
ss. Pres. McKinley	Oct. 28	Nov. 10
ss. Pres. Grant	Nov. 11	Nov. 24

HONGKONG

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Hongkong
ss. Andre Lebon	Oct. 16	Oct. 19
ss. Victoria	Oct. 18	Oct. 20
ss. Tjisaroea	Oct. 27	Oct. 31

	Leave Hongkong	Arrive U.S.
ss. Pres. Jefferson	Oct. 13	Oct. 30
ss. Pres. Hoover	Oct. 24	Nov. 10
ss. Pres. McKinley	Oct. 23	Nov. 10
ss. Pres. Grant	Nov. 6	Nov. 24
ss. Pres. Coolidge	Nov. 13	Dec. 1

AMERICAN MAIL LINE
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
51 CANTON ROAD TEL. 15309

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
SHIPPING NEWS
Vessels Calling Shanghai Temporarily Suspended

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO EUROPE:
ss. OLDENBURG Oct. 15 Marseilles, A'werp, R'dam, H burg
mv. RHEINLAND Oct. 28 Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg

OUTWARD VESSELS LATEST MOVEMENTS:

mv. LEVERKUSEN	Left Singapore	Sept. 30
ss. WILLESDEN	In Singapore	Oct. 2
mv. BURGENLAND	Passed Suez	Sept. 21
ss. PREUSSEN	Passed Suez	Sept. 30

Through-tickets Far East/America/Europe issued
Subject to Alteration without notice. For Passage and Freight apply to
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE
20 Canton Road FILIALE SHANGHAI Tel. 18709

THE SWEDISH EAST-ASIATIC COMPANY LIMITED

M.S. "NANKING" LOADING HONGKONG 26th October for
Tripoli, Algiers, Oran, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Oslo, Gothenburg
Cargo accepted to other ports on through B/L with transhipment
Passage Hongkong/London £53.

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
HAMILTON HOUSE *Agents* TELEPHONE 11330

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE

ss. "TJIKEMBANG"

is scheduled to sail from Woosung on Wednesday Oct. 13th. for Amoy, Hongkong, **MANILA** and Batavia

Passengers will be conveyed to the ship from the Customs Jetty on Wednesday October 13th. at 8 a.m.

IMPORTANT
Each passenger must be in possession of a certificate showing that he/she has been inocculated against Cholera.

Java China Japan Lijn, Agentschap Shanghai N.V.
133 Szechuen Road Telephone 16247
Brunner Mond Building

American Pioneer Line

MS. WICHITA ALL CARGO FOR SHANGHAI AND FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SHANGHAI WILL BE DISCHARGED AT
HONGKONG
To New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia
MS. WICHITA from Manila, on or about Nov. 25

ROOSEVELT STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INC.
Managing Agents For The United States Maritime Commission
CHINA FOREIGN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
Agents.
133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone No. 13555

BARBER-WILHELMSEN

Express Service
Shanghai—37 DAYS—New York
To New York and Boston via Los Angeles and Panama Canal

M.V. **"TAI PING"** Oct. 22 **Not Calling at Shanghai**

Special Accommodation for Silk, Refrigerated Cargo and Oil in Bulk

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17 Canton Road Telephone 11369

R.M.S. EMPRESS OF ASIA

Leaves NAGASAKI .. .. Oct. 19
Leaves KOBE .. .. Oct. 21
Leaves YOKOHAMA .. .. Oct. 23

for

VICTORIA and VANCOUVER

CONNECTING SHIPS

Leave SHANGHAI	Shanghai Maru	Oct. 14
Arrive NAGASAKI	Shanghai Maru	Oct. 15
Arrive KOBE	Shanghai Maru	Oct. 17

or

Leave SHANGHAI	Nagasaki Maru	Oct. 18
Arrive NAGASAKI	Nagasaki Maru	Oct. 19
Arrive KOBE	Nagasaki Maru	Oct. 21

Canadian Pacific
WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM
The Bund and Peking Road Telephone 19490

PRINCE LINE and SILVER LINE

Joint Round World Express Service

Due to Arrive from New York
MV. SILVERSANDAL Discharged her Shanghai cargo at Manila.
MV. SILVERYEW Will discharge her Shanghai cargo at Hongkong.

Fortnightly sailings for Hongkong, Philippine Islands, Java, Straits, Colombo and Atlantic Coast ports via Cape of Good Hope
All vessels have accommodation for limited number of first-class passengers.
Silver Line vessels have refrigerated space.

For further particulars regarding

PRINCE LINE *Apply to:* Jardine Matheson & Co., Limited
SILVER LINE *Apply to:* Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V.

O.S.K.

Kobe Sailing

For New York via Panama Canal
*HOKKAI MARU ..... Oct. 23
*KWANTO MARU ..... Nov. 9

For Australia
*CANBERRA MARU .... Oct. 31

For New Zealand
*SYDNEY MARU ..... Oct. 22

Hongkong Sailing

For South America via Africa
AFRICA MARU ..... Nov. 3
LA PLATA MARU .... Nov. 15

For Bombay
*CELEBES MARU ..... Oct. 19
*LONDON MARU ..... Nov. 3

For Calcutta
*HAMBURG MARU ..... Oct. 20

*Cargo only

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Telephone 46862
Please address letters c/o Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 20 Canton Road

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Express

MS. "PETER MAERSK"
loading on 26th Oct./27th Oct., 1937.
at **HONGKONG**
for
LOS ANGELES and via PANAMA
to
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah.
and
other Atlantic Coast ports. Shanghai cargo will be accepted on through bill of lading.

MELCHERS & CO.
Agents: Maersk Line
210-214 Kiukiang Road Telephone 15566

JAMES MAGILL & CO., LTD.

EXPERT PACKERS
CUSTOMS BROKERS
FORWARDING AGENTS

120 Kiangse Road Telephone 11284

POSITIONS VACANT

HOUSEKEEPER, wanted by foreigner. Educated French/German lady preferable; no rough work. State age, nationality. Box 1323, N.C.D.N. -2802

YOUNG lady or gentleman with knowledge of English and Spanish languages required. Part-time only. Box 1298, N.C.D.N. -2742

POSITIONS WANTED

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of three dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.50

CHINESE male stenographer seeks immediate engagement. Ten years experience. Good references. Address Box 1324, N.C.D.N. -2803

FOREIGNER, knowledge bookkeeping, correspondence, English, French, Russian and some German, seeks position any capacity. Box 1321, N.C.D.N. -2801

EFFICIENT lady stenographer, seven years' experience banking, stocks and shares, shipping, engineering, excellent references, seeks employment. Will accept temporary position. Moderate remuneration. Address Box 1310, N.C.D.N. -2780

TRAVELLING accountant/auditor regulates your books, weekly, monthly. Testimonials A1. Moderate charges. Address Box 1313, N.C.D.N. -2784

FRENCH woman will supervise or teach children part-time in exchange for room only. Box 1311, N.C.D.N. -2781

FOREIGNER, single, speaking languages, seeks position, bar-restaurant, guest-house, hotel-manager. Good experience. Excellent references. Small capital available. Box 1318, N.C.D.N. -2794

RUSSIAN girl, former teacher, needs badly any job, preferably professional. Good references. Box 1319, N.C.D.N. -2797

FIRMS requiring foreign labour during the present crisis may obtain their requirements by telephoning to 18833, or call on Read Cooper & Company, 650 Szechuen Road. We have the following men available: Motor car drivers, engineers, mechanics, electricians, Marine officers, ordinary labourers. 9933

PERFEKTE Stenotypistin, Deutsch und Englisch, gute Buchhaltungskenntnisse und langjaehrige Erfahrung als Sekretaerin sucht sofort Anstellung. Gefl. Angebote an Box 1290, N.C.D.N. -2709

FOREIGN-trained Chinese mechanic with practical experience and excellent reference, desires position in an auto cleaning and repair shop. No objection to small salary. Address Box 1265, N.C.D.N. -2679

THE Foreign Employment Agency. Foreign motor-car drivers, mechanics, electricians, engineers, bodyguards, watchmen or ordinary labourers, etc., may be obtained at any time by telephoning up No. 16684 or apply to W. A. White & Co., Ltd., 81 Jinkee Road, Room 101. Only the most reliable and trustworthy men supplied. 10171

EDUCATIONAL

CHINESE lady gives lessons in Shanghai dialect, Mandarin. Address Box 1325, N.C.D.N. -2805

YOUNG lady gives English lessons. Moderate terms. Address Box 1283, N.C.D.N. -2693

RUSSIAN lessons by experienced young lady teacher. Grammar, conversation. Address Post Office Box 4006. -2717

SINGING, Piano lessons by Mrs. F. Kann, graduate Russian Conservatory. 1248 Rue Lafayette, Apartment E2, Telephone 76265. -2759

BUSINESS bookkeeping and English taught at pupils' homes by young foreigner speaking several languages, $12 monthly. Telephone 76992 or Box 1278, N.C.D.N. -2687

PIANO lessons by experienced gentleman teacher. Visiting pupils' residences, $10 monthly, once weekly. Box 1202, N.C.D.N. -2552

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WANTED to purchase second-hand piano-accordion with 80 basses. Only reasonable price accepted. Box 1312, N.C.D.N. -2782

RADIOS

FOR skilled workmanship call 32392, American Radio Repair, 1549 Bubbling Well Road. -2419

RADIOS repaired by foreign engineers. Guaranteed six months. Radio Service Co. 1249 Bubbling Well. Telephone 34068. -2605

FOR radio repairs call International Radio Service. Work guaranteed. Telephone 75897. 9 Cardinal Mercier, Bills Motors Building. -2667

RADIOS promptly repaired. Telephone 13750. Ask for Mr. Stewart. American Radio Equipment Company. Our method saves you 50%. 9916

LOST

LOST, special deposit account book No. 11608 of the Bank of China. This is hereby declared null and void. John Deighton. 10181

HOUSE SERVANTS

EXCELLENT cook requires position. Knows all new-style cooking, able to cater for mess, very dependable. Highly recommended. Address Box 1315, N.C.D.N. -2787

COMPETENT cook-boy requires position, excellent cook, exceptionally faithful in serving. Never drinks, smokes, suitable for American/British bachelors. Highly recommended. Address Box 1316, N.C.D.N. -2788

72782 TELEPHONE. Inquire reliable servants; cook-boys, baby-amahs, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. General Employment Agency. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -2791

COOK-BOY, highly recommended, long experience, clean and healthy, seeks position in American/British family. Address Box 1245, N.C.D.N. -2638

ANIMALS

WANTED several persons to share use of two quiet ponies at cost of feed. Box 1327, N.C.D.N. 10199

WILLING to hire out quiet pony at very cheap rates. Please address Box 1328, N.C.D.N. 10199

$10 bull-terrier puppies, three months, female, pure-bred, registered C.K.C., 421 Roi Albert, Apartment 1A, Telephone 74653. -2778

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous

DINING room, bedroom furniture, ventilator, baby bed, all perfect condition, $150. Apartment can be taken over. Park Apartment 11, 455 Rue Lafayette. -2807

STAMPS. The finest stock of all countries with moderate prices. United Tobacco Co., 136 Nanking Road. -2777

LINEN handkerchiefs, 5 cents. Lace mats, 15 cents. Guest towels, 17 cents. Applique runner, 30 cents. Ladies' handkerchiefs 30 cents. 54 in tea-sets, $1.10. Lace curtains, $2.65, and many others sold at and below cost. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road, First Floor. 10131

PURCHASE your aquarium supplies from Shanghai Aquarium, 210 Kiaochow Road. Imported quality accessories. Floating thermometers. Air stones, Scrapers. Thermostatic electrical heaters, etc. -2671

RAINCOATS and leathercoats. We are leading manufacturers in Shanghai of raincoats and leathercoats. Our prices are reasonable from $3.50 Stores: 795 Bubbling Well Road, 683 Avenue Joffre. British Manufacturing Co. 10068

FOR SALE, Pedigree pram, large size, excellent condition, $40. Telephone 31172, between 1 and 2 p.m. -2725

20,000 OBSOLETE and modernistic stamps in approval books. Apply to Philatelist, Post Office Box 1168. -2766

MOTOR CARS & CYCLES

FOR SALE, 1935 Austin Seven, excellent running condition, owner-driven, 9500 miles, cash $1,650. Box 1326, N.C.D.N. 10198

FOR SALE, 1937 Studebaker sedan de luxe, six wheels, like new. Can be seen any time. 30 Rue Pere Robert. -2783

CASH for motor-cycles with side-cars, also outboard marine motors. Call 34277, 10-11 a.m., 3-4 p.m. -2799

PLYMOUTH de-luxe sedan 1934. 19,000 miles and always owner-driven. Perfect condition, $2,000. Box 1248, N.C.D.N. -2644

REMINDER

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box Numbers are requested to call for same before October 16, 1937, after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 730, 795, 804, 834, 911, 929, 949, 1051, 1057, 1067 1075 1124, 1125, 1129, 1160. 1177, 1187.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS

SINGLE apartments available, furnished or unfurnished, at 149 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Telephone 16437. 10195

FURNISHED, three-roomed apartment, modern, two bathrooms, western Settlement, to sublet for four/five months. Telephone 36560, tiffin time. -2795

BEAUTIFUL furniture of three-roomed apartment for immediate sale, including linen, crockery. Perfect condition. Apartment can be taken over. 882 Bubbling Well, Apartment 122, Telephone 36628. -2747

GIVING over. Three-roomed flat I.S.S. Apartments, modern conveniences, moderate rent. Furniture, fixtures and refrigerator to be taken over at reasonable price. Immediate occupation possible. Telephone 76065, 12-3 p.m. -2808

$110 MODERN, two-roomed, fully-furnished apartment, verandah, bathroom, kitchen. Taxes, hot water linen, china, crockery. Tifeng Road, near St. George's. Telephone 20666. Mrs. Jones. 10120

278 Hardoon Road: Furnished or unfurnished one and two-roomed flats with kitchen and bathroom. Rental from $65 upwards including taxes, usual services. Apply on premises or Algar & Co., Ltd. Telephone 18851. 10180

TWO-roomed flat to let. Furniture and fittings for sale, also baby's cot and pram. Apply 81/3 Yu Yuen Road. -2732

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS

ATTRACTIVE single-room apartments at 266 Route Culty, off Route Ferguson. Apply Spence, Robinson & Partners, 27 Peking Road. Telephone 11355. 10101

RACE COURSE Apartments. 1060 Ave. Edward VII, Flat 73, 3-roomed apartment, rent $140 excluding taxes. Apply Credit Foncier. Telephone 16366. 9836

PETAIN Apartments. 700 Avenue Petain. Apartment 6, modern, five rooms, two bathrooms, for immediate occupation. Apply Credit Foncier, Telephone 16366. 10037

BROOKSIDE Apartments, 433 Ave. Haig. Apartments of 2, 3 and 5 rooms available: For particulars, apply to Elliott Hazzard, Agent, 33 Szechuen Road, Telephone 10117. -2758

TO LET, 3-roomed flat, 2 verandahs, 2 bathrooms, all modern conveniences, 195 Hart Road, corner Bubbling Well, Telephone 35865. -2741

TO LET, Wayfoong House, 220 Szechuen Road. Single two-roomed and three-roomed self-contained flats, each flat being equipped with all modern conveniences. For further particulars kindly apply to Engineer's Office. Room 110. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, 12 The Bund. 9988

TO LET. Attractive five-room apartment, Tiny Mansions, 745 Yu Yuen Road. Apply Spence, Robinson & Partners, 27 Peking Road. Telephone 11355. 10169

DANCING

BRITISHER wants private lessons fox-trot, waltz. Twice weekly. Please address Box 1322, N.C.D.N. 10194

STUDY dancing under well-known artists. Ballroom, ballet, tap, etc. Waldermar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -2790

BEAUTY CULTURE, ETC.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives massage, manicure, 10-7 p.m. Hamilton House. Apart. 534 5th floor, corner Kiangse/Foochow Roads. 9927

ROOMS WITH BOARD

THE Villas, 969 Avenue Foch, safe, quiet locality, adjacent Cathedral Girls' School. Desirable rooms available. Good food. Interview Mrs. Fisher, Telephone 75433. -2364

HENLEY House 1094 Avenue Road. Comfortable double/single rooms, private bathrooms, steam-heated. Good food. Telephone 37133 Miss E. M. Barron. -2765

COSGROVE HOUSE. 1220/50 Avenue Road. Well-furnished double/single rooms, private bath, quiet location. Excellent food. Telephone 31018. -2684

CHELSEA House, 830 Bubbling Well Road. Attractive, bright, south single rooms, steam-heated, excellent cuisine, garden, tennis court, garage. Telephone 37231. -2629

24 Weihaiwei Road, Lane 115. Centrally located, single and double rooms with board, near Race Course and bus lines. Large garden. Telephone 32916. -2620

497 Yu Yuen Road. Single/double steam-heated rooms. Excellent food. Telephone 22091, Mrs. Cooke. -0082

BARNETT House. Double, single rooms, private bathrooms, excellent food, reasonable rate. 44 Carter Road, Lane 41, Telephone 30226. -2641

31 RUE Massenet. Large, bright room, private bathroom, steam heating. Excellent food. Lovely garden. Telephone 73015. -2462

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable single/double rooms, private bathrooms, garden, tennis court, excellent food. Telephone 35534. -2464

"AVONDALE House," Lane 1220/1 Avenue Road, steam-heated, double/single rooms, facing south, private bathrooms, tennis court. -2536

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD

$40, large south room, steam heating, all conveniences. Telephone 74653, 421 Roi Albert, Intersavin Apartments 1A. -2779

$35. Two large unfurnished rooms, lights, enclosed porch, use of kitchen. 1376 Yu Yuen Road, House 18. -2793

NEWLY-decorated, absolutely private, modern south room, bath, balcony. Good service. Board optional. Suitable business man. Telephone 71826. -2800

TO LET, one furnished room, in modern apartment for single person. 378/11 Rue Albert. Telephone 75646. -2610

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms for men. Swimming pool and other club facilities. Navy Y.M.C.A. 10045

106 Peking Road. Located in heart of business centre. Comfortably furnished rooms, private baths. Breakfast if required. -2477

PRIVATE home, flat two front rooms, two baths, verandah, central heating, board optional, references. Telephone 72425. -2403

FURNISHED HOUSES

TO LET, six months or longer, furnished or unfurnished, to responsible tenant, house Yu Yuen Road, near Jessfield. Three living, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, garage, roof-garden. Telephone 22767. -2792

TO LET detached residence, furnished or unfurnished, Lane 189, House 43 Kinnear Road, two living rooms, three bedrooms, bathroom, garage, garden. Apply Spence, Robinson & Partners, 27 Peking Road. Telephone 11355. 10056

ROUTE Sieyes. Five-roomed house, completely furnished. $200. Address Box 1272, N.C.D.N. -2686

VERDUN Terrace. Attractively furnished 4-roomed house to let, including refrigerator, from October 15. Telephone Mrs. Anderson, 73015, for particulars. -2758

UNFURNISHED HOUSES

TO SUBLET, 9 months longer, from October 16, to responsible tenant, large detached residence, 6 big rooms, 5 small rooms, 3 bathrooms, kitchen, servants' quarters, garden, garage, attic, rent $300, Lane 591, House 5, Bubbling Well Road, safe, quiet and convenient locality, inspection before 9 a.m. and after 5 p.m. -2804

TO LET 13, 21, 31 and 45 Columbia Road, very desirable residences, six rooms, two bathrooms, servants' quarters, garage, with central heating and modern conveniences. Apply Spence, Robinson & Partners. Telephone 11355. 10012

TUNSIN Road. 102A. to let commodious semi-detached residence, 3 living rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' quarters, central heating, garage, garden. Apply: The Cathay Land Co., Ltd. Telephone 11430. 10017

CONVENIENT 6-roomed house, garden, for foreign tenant, inside Settlement. Quiet locality. Apply 750/2 Hart Road. -2468

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Strictly Prepaid

One insertion	per word	6 cts.
Three insertions	" "	5 cts.
Seven or more	" "	4 cts.
Positions wanted, any number of insertions	"	3 cts.
Front Page	" "	12 cts.

Minimum of 16 words

Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "North-China Daily News." 17 The Bund (or P.O. Box 707), Shanghai, unless otherwise stated.

In applying for positions copies of references and not originals should be sent.

OFFICES, SHOPS, GODOWNS

TO LET, large and small modern office space in the Chartered Bank Building, 18 The Bund. Space arranged to suit tenants' requirements. Apply Eric Davies, Room 214, Chartered Bank Building, Telephone 15874. 10179

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LONDON AGENTS

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CHINA READY FOR ARMISTICE

Dr. H. H. Kung Says Japan Must Give The Lead

INTERVIEW GRANTED TO JAPANESE PRESSMAN

Singapore, Oct. 11.

A stir was caused to-day when a Japanese approached Dr. H. H. Kung, the Chinese Minister of Finance, who reached here yesterday in the mv. Victoria en route to China, just as he was bidding farewell to his friends.

Against the advice of his bodyguard, Dr. Kung granted an interview to the Japanese, a journalist employed by the Japanese newspaper in Singapore.

"I told him that China would call an armistice as soon as Japan gave the lead," declared the Minister of Finance when interviewed by Reuter subsequently.

On his arrival here yesterday, the Minister was welcomed by thousands of Chinese singing war songs on the dock. Amoing those who called on him were representatives of the British Government and the Italian Consul, while Dr. Kung had luncheon with the Governor, Sir Shenton Thomas.—Reuter.

DR. SCHACHT TO REMAIN IN OFFICE

Berlin, Oct. 10.

Informed quarters here state that the rumours of Dr. Schacht's impending resignation from the posts of the Minister of Economy and the President of the Reichsbank are not correct. Dr. Schacht, it is stated, will continue to retain the direction both of the Ministry of Economy and of the Reichsbank and will continue to be responsible with General Goering, who has been entrusted with the task of carrying out the Four Year plan, for Germany's economic policy. It will be remembered that it had been reported recently by foreign news agencies that Dr. Schacht would shortly resign at least from one of his posts.—Trans-Ocean.

ASK FOR EWO EWO BEER

THE RADIO

To-day's Short Wave Programmes

Wave-lengths are given in metres; to convert into kilocycles or vice versa divide 299,820 (300,000) by the known figure thus:—

299,820 (300,000) ÷ 21.45 metres=13,931 k/cs.

Daventry, England:—From 15.00 to 17.15 Trans. 1, GSG, 16.86; GSD, 25.53; GSB, 31.55, 18.45 to 21.55 Trans. 2. GSJ, 13.93; GSH, 13.97; GSG, 16.86. From 22.00 to 1.00 Trans. 3, GSJ, 13.93 GSH, 13.97; GSG, 16.86 (on two transmitters) GSF, 19.82.

Via Hongkong:—ZBW3, 31.49.

Berlin, Germany:—From 19.00 to 24.00 DJB, 19.74; DJE, 16.89; DJN, 31.45; DJQ, 19.63. N.B.—At 22.00. News in English over DJE-N-Q in Netherlandish over DJB.

Rome, Italy:—From 19.43 to 21.20, and 22.00 to 23.30, 2RO, 25.4.

Victoria, Australia:—From 10.45 to 21.30. VK3LR, 31.34.

Paris, France:—From 17.00 to 18.00 TPA3, 25.24; from 19.00 to 00.05, TPA2, 19.68; from 00.15 to 7.00. TPA3, 25.24; from 7.15 to 14.00. TPA4, 25.60.

Manila, P.I.:—From 6.30 to 9.00 and 19.00 to 23.00, KZRM, 25.38; 31.35; Sundays, 18.00 to 24.00.

Tokyo, Japan:—From 21.00 to 22.00, JZJ, 25.42, JZK, 19.79.

15.00 Violin recital (D), News (P)
15.20 BBC Variety Orchestra (D)
16.20 News (D)
16.40 "Empire Exchange" (D)
16.55 Welsh songs (D)
17.00 News in French (P)
17.30 News (P)
17.40 News in Italian (P)
18.45 Organ recital (D)
19.00 Concert (B), (P)
19.15 "After Dinner" (D)
19.43 Varied, till 21.23 (R)
19.45 Musical recital (D)
20.00 News (P), (B)
20.15 "Story of the Gramophone" (D), Concert (B), (P)
20.45 Organ recital (D)
21.00 News in German (B)
21.15 Tenor recital (D)
21.30 News (D), in French (P)
22.00 News (B), Varied, till 23.30 (R)
22.15 Folk music (D)
22.30 Concert (B), "Rape of Lucretia," a play (P)
22.45 "A Taxi in London" (D)
23.00 "Dancing Through" (D)
24.00 News (D)
00.20 "Music Through the Ages" (D)
00.45 "World Affairs" (D)

U.S. NAVAL DEFENCE NEEDS REVISED

Washington, Oct. 10.

The disturbed international situation necessitated "a new estimate" of America's naval defence requirements, declared Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, to-day.—Reuter.

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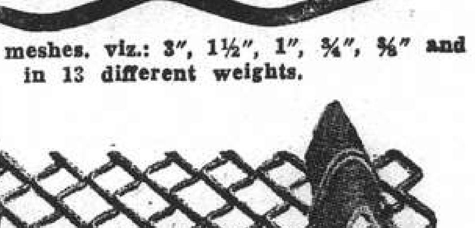
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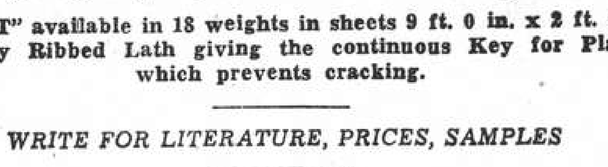
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SAN FRANCISCO'S CHINATOWN SENDING ASSISTANCE

Funds Are Raised for Nanking Government: Young Aviators Being Trained: Japanese Boycott

San Francisco, Oct. 9.

SAN Francisco's famous, multi-coloured Chinatown is girding its loins for the fullest possible participation in the present Far Eastern war, without actually violating any of America's rights of any of its members, nearly all of whom are now American citizens. As probably the largest Chinese centre in the United States, it is taking the lead in lending every possible aid to those at home who are fighting. Considerable discretion, however, has to be used, the staid residents of Chinatown admit, in order not to violate any of the American laws or rights of the American Chinese citizens themselves.

The largest Chinese economic concern in the United States has already sent $50,000, it is declared, to the Nanking government and is ready to send more. The concern has branches in every large city west of the Mississippi. Virtually every employee in the establishment has agreed to give at least one month's salary to aid.

A general campaign has also been launched in Chinatown to raise additional funds for the struggle at home, although most of the Chinese so engaged were born in America and have never seen the land of their ancestors.

Virtually all of the actors of Chinatown have voluntarily given up their leisure hours to solicit war funds while the theatre managers are staging as many benefit performances as possible for the same purpose.

For Hospitals

The various religious organizations have turned their attention more to the humanitarian side of the war than to the building up of sinews for fighting. They are seeking contributions to care for the refugees in the war torn areas. A large number of American born doctors and nurses are also seeking permission of the International Red Cross to establish Red Cross base hospital units in the Shanghai area.

According to one discreet spokesman for the vast Chinese colony, there is a very strong movement on the part of the Chinese youth here to return and take active part in the fighting. The one obstacle, of course, is that as American citizens they would be obliged to serve as non-combatants. These, however, are endeavouring to go as ambulance drivers, orderlies, and in other positions that would not constitute a loss or violation of their American citizenship.

According to other Chinatown sources, the local colony has a very efficient aviation school and since the Shanghai incident in 1932, scores of American trained Chinese aviators have returned to China to be of service. The school, at the present time, it is declared, is training more and more of these young aviators and a call for their return to China has been actually received.

War Bulltins

In the meantime, the streets of Chinatown are aflame with war bulletins. Older Chinese residents who are unable to read are given oral accounts by those who are more educated.

One of the most typical aspects of the sentiment in Chinatown is the application of the boycott such as the Chinese at home have used for years against the Japanese. Chinatown for years past has gradually been invaded by Japanese merchants and Japanese wares until often it is difficult for the stranger to tell which is which.

The little Chinese bootblacks of Chinatown are now swarming about the Japanese stores and passing out cards to all tourists which read as follows:

"Greetings:
"You are welcome to Chinatown. Chinatown welcomes you heartily.
"But you will harm our friendship if you buy Japanese made products. For the profits of the Japanese products finance the Japanese militarists who kill our people.
"Please make sure you are not buying Japanese made goods, or otherwise you are helping slaughter of our people, bombing of our cities and colleges. These actions also endanger the lives of thousands of Americans and their properties in China.
"Please help us to make this world a safe place to live in by no buying 'made in Japan' goods.
"Please write and tell your friends, too.
"Thank you—God bless you.
"Yours for fighting the Japanese militarists economically.
"The young China Club."—United Press.

APPEAL FOR LAST STAND MADE

President Lin Sen Addresses Chinese People

WAR NOT ONLY CONCERN OF MILITARY

Nanking, Oct. 10.

China's war of resistance concerns the life and death of the entire nation. When China emerges victorious, she has hopes for national revival. Otherwise, China's future will not be conceivable.

Thus declared Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, in a speech at the Kuofu yesterday morning in commemoration of the National Independence Day.

"To-day", the Chief Executive said, "we should pool all of our intelligence, physical strength, material resources and financial power to meet this unprecedentedly serious crisis confronting our nation."

It is not sufficient to mobilize the armed forces alone, Mr. Lin said. Instead, the whole population must rise to participate in the task of resisting Japanese aggression.

Ordinarily, he said, National Independence Day was set aside for rejoicings, but this year things were different.

"In numerous places in China," he said, "many of our compatriots are living under the menace of Japanese aerial bombs and shells. At the fronts our men and officers are gallantly fighting for the continuous existence of our nation as an independent country.

"To-day we should shift our rejoicings to the business of comforting our loyal and heroic soldiers our wounded soldiers and of aiding war refugees."

The Chief Executive concluded by calling on the people to contribute money toward the "comfort" funds and to collect warm garments for the soldiers.—Central News.

SHANTUNG TO "FIGHT, FIGHT, FIGHT"

Gen. Han Fu-chu Issues Order to All His Officials

Tsinan, Oct. 11.

All Government employees in Shantung were yesterday ordered by General Han Fu-chu, chairman of the provincial government, to vow resistance against the Japanese until they die.

The order, written by General Han himself on the occasion of the National Independence Day, reads as follows:

"The Japanese want to destroy our state and our people. We must fight to the bitterest end, for our only chance of survival is through braving death. To fight to death is our duty, because it is for the purpose of saving our nation, glorifying our ancestors, and creating bliss for our posterity. It deserves our sacrifices. Fight, fight, fight."—Central News.

CHINESE CHRISTIANS ON ARCHBISHOP'S STAND

Canton, Oct. 11.

Gratification over his denunciation of Japan's war of "frightfulness" in China and his attitude toward the preservation of world peace was expressed by the Canton Christian Federation in a telegram to the Archishop of Canterbury yesterday.—Central News.

Weather, Time and Tide

Tuesday, October 12, 1937 (9th day of 9th moon)	SICCAWEI October 10 16.00	21.00	October 11 4.00	9.00	GUTZLAFF 9.00	14.00
Barometer inches	30.00	30.04	29.98	30.00	—	—
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	0.00	+0.03	0.00	—0.04	—	—
at 32 F. (" " 12 hrs.)	+0.02	0.00	—0.02	0.04	—	—
Wind (direction)	E	E	E	ESE	—	—
" (miles per hour)	18.7	18.1	8.7	9.3	—	—
Temperature (Fahr.)	67.°5	66.°0	68.°5	73.°0	—	—
Humidity %	100	100	100	95	—	—
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10	—	—
Rainfall niches	0.56	0.06	0.05	0.00	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report October 10	Mean 1937	24 hours variation	Previous average same period (64 years)
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.02	—0.00	30.12
Temp. Min. 66.°9 Max. 70.°3	68.°6	+0.9	64.°9
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	32.91	1.06	39.38

Date	12/10	13/10	14/10	15/10	16/10	17/10	18/10	19/10	20/10
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.54	5.55	5.55	5.56	5.56	5.57	5.58	5.59	6.00
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.27	17.26	17.25	17.23	17.22	17.21	17.20	17.19	17.18
Moon rises at Shanghai	12.34	13.14	13.50	14.25	15.00	15.36	16.13	16.53	17.38
Moon sets at Shanghai	23.19	0.00	0.16	1.13	2.12	3.13	4.17	5.52	6.30
Flood makes Shanghai	14.55	16.15	17.35	18.51	19.59	20.45	21.25	9.52	10.28
Ebb. makes Shanghai	7.40	9.09	10.45	13.05	13.50	14.24	15.02	15.40	16.15
H.W. at Woosung Bar	4.14	5.09	6.25	8.02	9.22	10.19	11.00	11.36	0.12

Vessels Leaving

YANGTZE RIVER

WUHU Oct. 13. TUNGCHOW.—From French Bund on Wednesday, 13th at 8 a.m. Through Bs/L to Chinkiang, Nanking, Wuhu, Kiukiang and Hankow. For freight apply Butterfield & Swire. Tel. 82020, (French Bund). 13-10

PINGWO Oct. 15. Sails for TUNGCHOW on Friday, the 15th inst. at 9 a.m. from Peking Road Jetty. Limited quantity of cargo accepted to Lower River Ports. Passage rate 1st Saloon $15 single, $25 return. For freight or passage, apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 15-10

WUSUEH Oct. 17. TUNGCHOW.—From French Bund on Sunday, 17th at 8 a.m. Through Bs/L to Chinkiang, Nanking, Wuhu, Kiukiang and Hankow. For freight apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020, (French Bund). 17-10

NORTH CHINA COAST

SHENGKING Oct. 12. WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—From French Bund on Tuesday, 12th at 3 p.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 12-10

FAUSANG Oct. 13. TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Peking Road Jetty on Wednesday, Oct. 13th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 13-10

TAIYUAN Oct. 14. TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and WEIHAIWEI.—From French Bund on Thursday, 14th at 6 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 13-10

FOOSHING Oct. 15. TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from C. M. Kin Lee Yuen Wharf on Friday, Oct. 15th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 15-10

LEESANG Oct. 19. TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails on Tuesday, Oct. 19th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 19-10

SOUTH CHINA COAST

HSIN PEKING Oct. 12. NINGPO.—From French Bund on Tuesday, 12th at 3 p.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 12-10

CHAKSANG Oct. 13. SWATOW and HONGKONG.—Sails from Hunts Wharf on Wednesday, Oct. 13th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd, Tel. 15290. 13-10

Vessels Leaving

SOUTH CHINA COAST

KANCHOW Oct. 13. SWATOW and HONGKONG.—From French Bund on Wednesday, 13th at 8 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 12-10

KAYING Oct. 14. AMOY, HONGKONG and HAIPHONG.—From French Bund on Thursday, 14th at noon. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 14-10

TSINAN Oct. 16. FOOCHOW and HONGKONG.—From French Bund on Saturday, 16th at noon. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 16-10

KWAISANG Oct. 19. SWATOW and HONGKONG.—Sails on Tuesday, Oct. 19th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 19-10

TINGSANG Oct. 19. HONGKONG.—Sails on Tuesday, Oct. 19th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 19-10

STRAITS AND EUROPE

ANDRE LEBON Oct. 16. MARSEILLES via HONGKONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ and PORT SAID.—Messageries Maritimes, 9 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. 82034. 16-10

AMERICA

TALTHYBIUS Oct. 17. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and SEATTLE via DAIREN and JAPAN PORTS.—Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020. 16-10

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

THIS is the weekly edition of the North-China Daily News for readers abroad and in the outports. Most of its matter is news relating to China. It reaches nearly all officials and foreign residents in the interior. It has been published since 1850.

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"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OFFICE
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Post Office Notices

Note:—Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is requested in order to make connection with the below mentioned closing times at Yu Yuen Road.

Date and Destination	Per	Reg.	Ord.
TUESDAY, Oct. 12.			
Ningpo	Enderta	8.30	9.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	10.00	10.30
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia.	Shengking	10.00	11.30
Weihaiwei Chefoo Tientsin	Shengking	11.30	12.00
River Ports	Truck Service	12.30	13.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Chaksang	15.30	16.00
Aust. N. Z. Indo-China Manila and Java Ports	Tjikembang A	17.30	18.00
Amoy Hongkong Canton	Tjikembang	17.30	18.00
Swatow H'kong Canton	Kanchow	18.30	19.00
Ningpo	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13.			
U.S.S.R. Eurppe via Siberia.	Fausang	7.15	8.30
Tsingtao Chefoo Tientsin	Fausang	8.30	9.00
Tsingtao Weihaiwei Chefoo	Taiyuan	11.30	12.00
River Ports	Truck Service	12.30	13.00
Indo-China (Z) via Haiphong	Kaying B	—	—
Canada U.S.A. and Europe via Pacific	Shanghai Maru	16.00	18.00
Japan and Korea	Shanghai Maru	17.30	18.00
Ningpo	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
THURSDAY, Oct. 14.			
Amoy Hongkong Yunnan	Kaying	8.30	9.00
River Ports	Truck Service	12.30	13.00

REMARKS:—For Europe Via Siberia per available steamer to Tientsin for transmission.
For Europe: Via Suez and via Pacific per available steamer.
Next air mails will be closed as follows:—
China-Hanoi-Marseilles Air Mail Service per available steamer to Hongkong for transmission via Canton.
Imperial Airways and Qantas Airways Services (Hongkong-Penang-London and Hongkong-Penang-Singapore-Australia) per available steamer to Hongkong.
Hongkong-San Francisco Air Mail Service per available steamer to Hongkong.
Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Bandoeng-Amsterdam) steamer to Singapore.
Saigon-Marseilles Air Mail Service per available steamer to Saigon.
Regular train mail services:—
Light mails for or via N.S.R., T.P.R., Lunghai, Kiaotsi and Pinghang Lines close at 13.00 daily.
Light mails for or via ports along S.H.N.R. for the time being close daily at 19.00 by truck to Kashing for further transmission by train.
Light mails for or via Minhow and Yungkia close daily at 19.00 by truck and train.
Domestic air mails services:—
For or via C.N.A.C. planes on Nanking-Kiukiang-Hankow-Chungking-Chengtu Lines close at 13.00 daily by truck and train to Nanking for further transmission.
For or via Eurasia Aviation Corporation planes on (1) Sian-Hongkong Line, (2) SianKunming Line, (3) Sian-Kweisui Line and (4) Sian-Kaolan Line close daily at 13.00 by truck and train to Nanking for further transmission.
A Parcel mail for Netherlands India close at 16.00 on 12th.
B Parcel mail (for Indo-China) closes at 16.30 on 13th.
X Provisional time—subject to alteratiods.
Y Superscribed correspondence.
Z Parcels only.